The Irish Times
AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

Vol. II. No. 330 SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED .... £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED..... 1 6 0} DUBLIN, FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1860 PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Engagement for Twelve Nights only of Madame CELESTE, And the principal Members of the Company of the Theatre Royal, Lyceum, London.

On This (FRIDAY), MAY 25, 1860.

Will be presented the New and Original Drama, written by Lieutenant-Colonel Addison, with New Costumes, Appointments, &c., entitled

THE ABBE VAUDREUIL; OR, THE COURT OF LOUIS XV.

The Abbe Vaudreuil, (an Abbe Galant,) .. Madame Celeste.
The Chevalier Vauban .. .. .. Madame Celeste.
Marquis de St. Paris .. .. .. Madame Celeste.
The Chevalier de Rohan .. .. .. Madame Celeste.

For the first time in this country,

LA GALLIARDE BY MADAME CELESTE.

To conclude with a New Historical Drama, adapted by Tom Taylor, Esq., entitled

A TALE OF TWO CITIES,

FROM THE STORY BY CHARLES DICKENS, ESQ.

Colette Dubois .. .. .. Madame Celeste.
Therese Defarge .. .. .. Madame Celeste.

It is respectfully announced that owing to the very heavy and complicated nature of the machinery, and the great care required in adjusting the same, to give all proper and due effect in working Mr. William Calcott's celebrated Transformation Scene, the production of the new Burlesque Extravaganza of

KING THRUSHBEARD,

is necessarily POSTPONED until MONDAY Next, the 28th instant, when it will be produced with new Costumes, Decorations, &c., &c.

King Pecorfantilius .. .. Mr. John Rouse.
King Thrushbeard .. .. Miss Kate Saville
Princess [illegible] .. .. Miss Hodgson.

Mr. Harris begs to acquaint the patrons of the Theatre Royal, that notwithstanding the very serious responsibility attending the present engagement, there will be

NO ADVANCE IN THE PRICES!!!

Box Office open from 11 till 4 o'clock, where places may be secured. Doors open at Seven; to commence at Half-past Seven o'clock.

Private Boxes, £1 1s., £1 10s., and £2. Dress Circle, 3s.; Second Circle, 2s. Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d. Second Price—2s.; Second Circle, 1s. 6d. No Second Price to Pit or Galleries. The Free List entirely suspended, the Press excepted. No money returned. Pass-out Checks not transferable. Children in the arms not admitted.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Miss LYDIA THOMPSON in the Burletta of "Magic Toys." Every Evening Mr. BRUCE NORTON and Mr. W. ELLERTON.

On THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, MAY 25th,

The Performances will commence with the Celebrated Drama, entitled

THE SHADOW ON THE WALL.

Bill Stump - - - Mr. W. Ellerton
Cicely - - - Miss A. Parker

After which the Laughable Farce of the

MIDDY ASHORE.

Harry Halcyon - - - Miss Lydia Thompson

To be followed by the New Comic Drama, entitled the

HEAD OF THE FAMILY.

Jeremy Hackle - - - Mr. W. Ellerton
Cousin Charity - - - Miss A. Parker

To conclude with Oxenford's New Ballet Farce, entitled

MAGIC TOYS.

Valentine - - - Miss Lydia Thompson

Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal. 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 6s. 6d.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

CONCERT ROOMS, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.

The Members are informed that the LAST GRAND CONCERT for the season will take place on MONDAY EVENING, the 28th of MAY, at Eight o'clock.

The Programme will include:

Sinfonia in C Minor, Kalliwoda; Overture, "Euryanthe;" Weber Overture, "Zampa;" Herold, Concerto, Pianoforte, Mendelssohn, in G; Fantasia, Pianoforte.

ARTISTS:
Mr. SIMS REEVES,
Mrs. SIMS REEVES,
Mr. RICHARD SMITH,
Herr LUBECK.

Tickets will be issued THIS DAY, from Four to Half-past Five o'clock.

(By order)
HENRY BUSSELL, Secretary.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS, AND CHARLEY FOX.

Last appearance but six in Dublin.

TO-NIGHT!
NEW SONGS,
NEW DANCES,
NEW BURLESQUES.
SECOND TIME OF
THE POWER OF MUSIC.
Third time of the Great Canadian Dance,
OLD BOB RIDLEY.
THE GREATEST HIT FOR YEARS.

FAREWELL NIGHTS

of that Inimitable Ethiopian Comique,
CHARLEY FOX,

Whose brilliant Transatlantic and Metropolitan Representation has been fully confirmed by the entire Press and Public opinion of this City.

LAST NIGHT BUT SIX OF CHARLEY FOX, and the CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.

☞ LAST DAY PERFORMANCE To-morrow (SATURDAY), at Half-past Two o'Clock.

OLD BOB RIDLEY!

THE GREATEST HIT FOR YEARS!
Mr. J. CROCKER, of the CAMPBELL MINSTRELS,
The Great Original "OLD BOB RIDLEY,"
Nightly received with the most enthusiastic manifestations of delight.

☞ In consequence of the great success of this Original Grotesque Character Dance, it will be repeated every evening.

THE CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.

NOTICE.

THE SECOND AND LAST GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE Will take place To-Morrow (SATURDAY), at Half-past Two o'clock, when, by the kind Permission of Colonel Mylius, the Boys of the Hibernian School will attend, with their Band, and will sing "God Save the Queen," and "Rule Britannia."

☞ Tickets may be had, and Places secured, at J. Wiseheart and Son's New Branch Establishment, 42, Lower Sackville-street.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.

Sole Lessee—Mr. T. Kirby. Director—Mr. J. Clouston Foster. Open Every Evening at Half-past Six. Performances commence at a Quarter past Seven.

By kind Permission of Lieutenant Colonel R. Ellison, and the Officers of the Royal North Lincoln Militia, the splendid Band of the regiment will attend this Evening, and perform a variety of popular music, under the direction of Herr Standhaft.

The celebrated Grotesque, Pantomimist, and Comique, M. Hulins, from the Royal Princess' Theatre, London, will appear every Evening with his Son, in his Wonderful Entertainments, as performed before her Majesty and the Royal Family.

Mr. Robert Fraser, the celebrated descriptive buffo vocalist and humorist, from the London, Edinburgh, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Manchester concerts.

Hartz, the Wizard of the World, who will appear each evening in his Astonishing Performance, which created such a sensation recently at the Crystal Palace.

Mdlle. Martinez, the fascinating Danseuse, from the Royal Opera. Miss F. Henri, the admired Soprano, from the Nobilities' Concerts London.

May-pole Dance on the Lawn, by twenty-six rustics, in picturesque costume.

Concluding each evening at 10 o'clock, with a grand display of

FIREWORKS!

On a novel and splendid scale, under the especial superintendence of Mr. Kirby, Pyrotechnist to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

The Band and Orchestra will be numerous and efficient, under the direction of Mr. W. Daly.

The Concert Hall has been splendidly decorated, and the Stage considerably enlarged for the Garrison Amateur Theatricals.

Admission to the Gardens, One Shilling. Admission to Hall—Reserved Seats, Sixpence; Promenade, Free.

Gardens open at Half-past Six. Performances commence at a Quarter past Seven.

The Lessee reserves the right of excluding all questionable characters.

Season Tickets to be had of Mr. Kirby, 15, Lower Sackville-street.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.

GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE:
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street.)

Physician and Surgeon twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.

Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-day. (Sundays, from 9 to 11.

Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.

Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

LOUGHREA FAIR,

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, 25TH AND 26TH MAY.

On SATURDAY, 26th MAY, the following Reduced Rates will be charged for the Conveyance of Live Stock from Woodlawn and Ballinasloe:—

	Per Waggon.		Per Waggon.
Woodlawn to Mullingar	28s.	Ballinasloe to Mullingar	20s.
" Killucan	27s.	" Killucan	24s.
" Hill of Down	28s.	" Hill of Down	25s.
" Enfield	29s.	" Enfield	26s.
" Kilcock	31s.	" Kilcock	28s.
" Maynooth	32s.	" Maynooth	29s.
" Dublin	35s.	" Dublin	32s.

Special Trains will be in readiness at Woodlawn and Ballinasloe, up to Seven o'clock, Evening, on Saturday, 26th inst.

N.B.—No less charge than for One Waggon will be made at the above rates.

W. FORBES, Manager.

Broadstone, Dublin, 19th May, 1860.

LAST DAY.

SHILLING ART UNION OF DUBLIN.

Sanctioned by the Privy Council for Trade.

PATRON:
His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.
PRESIDENT:
The Most Noble the Marquis of Drogheda.

Money Prize System. Right of Selection by Prize Holders.
Distribution of Prizes on the 1st of June.
Highest Prize not to be less than
ONE HUNDRED POUNDS.
And Ninety other Prizes, ranging from £70 to £5 the lowest.
Shares ONE SHILLING.

To be had at all Printsellers and Stationers, from the Agent, and from Members of the Committee.

(By order)
M. ANGELO HAYES, Secretary,
4, Salem-place.

On receipt of 13 postage stamps, a Ticket will be forwarded by the Secretary.

All letters of inquiry must enclose a stamp.

N.B.—No Lithographs or Porcelain Statuettes as Prizes.

DEAFNESS.—Will be forwarded, on receipt of directed envelope, addressed to "The Secretary, Botanic Institute, Liverpool," a Recipe to Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noise in the Head, provided the drum of the ear be not broken.

Public Notices.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.

A Meeting for Prayer will be held, God willing, in Mountjoy-street School-room, at Half-past Seven o'clock, on Friday Evening, May 25, 1860. You are invited to come.

The invitation accepted.

"Him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out."—John vi. 37.

Just as I am—Thou wilt receive,
Wilt welcome, pardon, cleanse, relieve,
Because thy promise I believe,
O Lamb of God, I come!

GREAT IRISH MISSION.

Christians in Ireland, who know the truth, should be Missionaries to all in this Island who are in *Spiritual darkness*. They should be *Epistles* of Christ, and teach by word and deed, by precept and example. There should be a Missionary in every household; and every household should be a family in the Church of God, the sovereign truths of whose Church are, "Being justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ."—Rom. v. 1. "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved, and thy house."—Acts xvi. 31. Thus Christ may be *in all*, and *through all*, and *over all*, and *save all*. Thus Ireland shall, indeed, become "*An Island of Saints*."

This is the chief end of the three special services in the Metropolitan Hall, Dublin, held on every Lord's Day afternoon, Monday evening, and Wednesday evening.

NOON PRAYER MEETING, METROPOLITAN HALL.

The usual Meeting for United Prayer will (the Lord willing) be held on TUESDAY next, MAY 29th, at Twelve o'clock.

Also, in the Evening, at Eight o'clock, in the same place, a similar meeting will be held, more especially for Young Men, to which all classes are invited.

The Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH will preside.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

Prayer Meeting on Saturday Evenings (God willing), at Eight o'clock. Also, at the Dorset Institution, Sackville-street, every day during the week, at Twelve o'clock (excepting Tuesdays and Saturdays.)

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

The Scientific Meetings of the Royal Dublin Society and of the Associated Societies will be held THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, May 25. Chairs to be taken in the several sections at Eight o'clock precisely.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.
BOARD ROOM.

1. Dr. E. W. Davy.—On some further experiments on the Absorption of Arsenic by Plants.
2. Mr. James Birney.—On the Solubility of Granite in Ammoniacal Salts.
3. Mr. Wm. J. Wenfor.—Analysis of the White Limestone of Antrim.

DUBLIN STATISTICAL SOCIETY.
LECTURE THEATRE.

1. Mr. Randal MacDonnell.—On the propriety of placing the Crown and the subject on the same footing with regard to the Limitation of Actions.
2.—Dr. Hancock.—On a Plan for obviating the Identification of Luggage at Kingstown and Holyhead, and so accelerating the Through Traffic between London and Dublin.
3. Dr. Hancock.—On the changes required to make more effectual provision for the Protection of Life and Property against destruction by fire in Dublin.

IRISH BANKRUPT AND INSOLVENT (ACT 1857).

NOTICE is hereby given, that by Indenture dated the 19th day of May, 1860, and made between Patrick Dennehy, of Mitchelstown, in the County of Cork, draper and shopkeeper, of the first part; William Williamson, of 47, Mary-street, in the City of Dublin, draper, trustee for himself, his Co-partners, and the rest of the Creditors of the said Patrick Dennehey, of the second part; and the several other persons whose names and residences are set forth in the schedule thereunder written of the third part: the said Patrick Dennehy assigned to the said William Williamson All that and those the House, Shop, and Premises in Cork-street, in Mitchelstown, aforesaid, wherein the said Patrick Dennehy carried on business (together with all his stock in trade, household furniture, and all other the personal estate and effects of him, the said Patrick Dennehy in trust for the equal benefit of such of the Creditors of the said Patrick Dennehy as should execute, or assent in writing, to take the benefit of the said assignment on or before the 19th day of August next, or within such further time, not exceeding 30 days, as the said Trustee shall, by writing, under his hand and seal, declare. The said deed of assignment was duly executed by the said Patrick Dennehy and William Williamson, on the 19th day of May, 1860, in the presence of, and attested by, William Findlater of 14, Talbot-street, and 35, Upper Ormond-quay, in the City of Dublin, solicitor, and Edward Howard of 20, Charlemont-terrace, in the County of Dublin, clerk to said William Findlater. The deed now lies for signature of the Creditors at the Chambers of the undersigned.

WILLIAM FINDLATER, Solicitor for Trustees,
35, Upper Ormond-quay, Dublin.

LIFE ANNUITIES.—£3,000, or lesser sum, for joint-life annuity—husband 66, wife 58; £600—like another 63—daughter 33.

TO LEND, 11,000, and £8,00, on LANDS, *in fee*, and several sums, from £250 upwards; loans on life interest, with insurance, upon *second* charges, with ample margin under *new* law, and liberal advances in aid of purchases. A large sum for purchase of *early charges* upon Irish estates; and personal loans, with sureties and Insurance, *negotiated*.

NORMAL TRAINING SCHOOLS OF THE CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.

All Candidates seeking for admission into the above Institution must in future be prepared to pass an examination in Dublin, previously to their being received. They will be expected to know the subjects of the first four Classes on the Society's scale of proficiency, and in case of rejection the Committee will not be responsible for any of their expenses.

N.B.—The next Session will commence (D.V.) on the 8th of August next. Applications should be made as soon as possible for the usual form to the Rev. Alexander Leeper, Assistant-Secretary, 10, Kildare-street, Dublin.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY OF ARTS.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION
Of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture.
Admission, One Shilling.
Family Tickets for Four Persons .... 2s. 6d.
Season Tickets .... 2s. 6d.
(By order) B. MULRENIN, R.H.A., Secretary.

WILL CLOSE IN A FEW DAYS.

CHRIST TEMPTED BY SATAN.—Painted by Ary Scheffer, the property of the French Government.—Mr. LESAGE having obtained permission to retain it a few days longer, it will be Exhibiting at A. Lesage's Gallery, 40, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, Dublin, for a short time, with the Great Painting just arrived from Paris, LA CINQUANTAINE, painted by the celebrated French Artist, M. Knaus, who received from the Emperor Napoleon III. for this work the Cross of the Legion of Honour, and from the Imperial Academy of Paris the Large Gold Medal on the same occasion. Now exhibiting at A. Lesage's Gallery, 40, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, Dublin. Admission Sixpence.

DR. STEEVEN'S HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Dr. GRIMSHAW will deliver a Lecture introductory to the Course of Dental Surgery, on SATURDAY, May 26th, at Ten o'clock.

EDWARD HAMILTON,
Resident Surgeon, and Honorary Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINES FOR HIRE.

Best Patent Portable Steam Engines, with
THRESHING MACHINES, AND CIRCULAR SAWS ATTACHED;

Also, Patent Corn Drilling, Grass Mowing and Corn Reaping Machines, with other improved Agricultural Implements. Engines for Pumping Water and Grinding Corn, &c., &c., by Steam Power.

☞ The Corn Drilling Machines are capable of sowing broadcast both Clover and Grass Seeds, the small portable Patent Thrashing Machines may be worked by either two or three Horses; and are capable of Thrashing from 50 to 80 Barrels per day.

For terms and further information apply to
JAMES NOBLE,
DALEVIEW LODGE, PALMERSTOWN, CHAPELIZOD,
COUNTY DUBLIN.

DUBLIN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.
8, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

"An Institution worthy of the support of all who value Protestant principle, and who are anxious for the preservation of the rights and liberties of all denominations of our countrymen."

Right Hon. the Earl of Roden.

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE AND TREASURER:
THOMAS H. THOMPSON, ESQ.
HONORARY SECRETARIES:
REV. S. G. POTTER, AND JOHN MARTIN, ESQ., T.C.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
MR. CHARLES LUSK O'BRIEN.

(Letters Testimonial from the City Representatives.)

"Viewing the Dublin Protestant Association as the organ and nucleus of Protestant feeling and principles, not merely in the City of Dublin, but throughout Ireland generally, I have always *felt proud* of my connection (as President) with it.

"Edward Grogan, Esq., M.P."

[MORE RECENTLY.]

"Having had for many years an opportunity of observing the working of the Dublin Protestant Association, I have much pleasure in bearing my testimony to the soundness of its principles, and to the efforts made by its leading members for the advancement of Protestant truth. The Association has rendered considerable services to the Protestant Candidates in the Elections for the City, by the spirit which it has contributed to foster among the Protestant Electors; and I feel it my duty, therefore, to recommend it to the sympathy and support of all the friends of Protestantism, not only in Dublin, but throughout Ireland. The pecuniary assistance of its friends is necessary to maintain the Association in full working order and efficiency. Without this assistance the Association must languish, its usefulness be impaired, and the great cause of Conservative Protestantism throughout the country, but especially in Dublin, be damaged.

"Edward Grogan.

"Carlton Club, London, 20th July, 1859."

"I have great pleasure in bearing my testimony to the great utility of the Dublin Protestant Association in keeping alive the Conservative and Protestant spirit in our city, and awakening public attention to the daily encroachments which are attempted on our rights and privileges.

"I have derived very valuable assistance from them in every contest in which I have been engaged for the representation of the city. I therefore consider them well entitled to the generous support of the Protestant community, and to a liberal contribution to their funds from all those who feel an interest in the great cause which has called this Society into existence, and which it has already done so much to promote.

"John Vance.

"3, Upper Hyde Park-street 23rd July, 1859."

Collecting cards for persons wishing to promote the movement will be supplied, on application at the Committee Rooms of the Association.

All remittances (Post Office Orders and Letters of Credit are payable to be made, to the, "Treasurer Thomas H. Thompson.)"

PERUVIAN GUANO.—I beg to inform the Farmers of Ireland that I have just received another large Cargo, shipped ex Caroline, Messrs. Gibbs' import vessel, in Liverpool. The Manure is in first-rate order, perfectly dry, and in bags sound and unbroken. Early orders are requested. See Pamphlet, sent gratis and free by post, on application, containing full and accurate directions for the use of this valuable Manure; as also Testimonials from some of the most experienced Agriculturists in Ireland, to whom it has given entire satisfaction. Genuine Peruvian Guano has rarely been known to fail, judiciously applied.

A. PALMER,
4, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN.
Stores—Arch No. 7, Dublin and Drogheda Railway Terminus, Amiens-street.

RE-OPENING OF THE PLATE, WATCH, AND JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT,

75, GRAFTON-STREET.
(Late T. Bennett's.)

The patrons of the above establishment are respectfully informed that it has been re-opened with a well-assorted stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c., &c., which will be sold at very moderate prices.

75, GRAFTON STREET.

N.B.—Old Plated Articles Re-plated. Plate lent on hire.

CARD.

SWITZER, FERGUSON, AND CO.,

WOOLLENDRAPERS, MERCHANT CLOTHIERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

Gentlemen are respectfully informed that the Warerooms devoted to the TAILORING DEPARTMENT of the Establishment are replete with an extensive assortment of first-class Garments ready for immediate use, and specially adapted to suit the requirements of the season.

THE ORDER PORTION OF THE ABOVE DEPARTMENT IS UNDER THE CAREFUL SUPERINTENDENCE OF EXPERIENCED AND TALENTED FOREMEN.

COMMERCIAL HALL,
GRAFTON-STREET AND WICKLOW-STREET.

Insurances.

THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.
Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.
Head Office for Ireland—34 s, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.

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Sir THOMAS DEANE, Dundanion Castle, county Cork, and No. 3, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.
JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, Esq., LL.D., No. 4, Herbert-street.

PHYSICIAN:
J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square East.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Assurances of every description on Approved Lives are undertaken on principles combining liberality with safety.

Participating Policies for 1,000l., issued in 1840, and becoming claims by death after payment of the Premium falling due in the current Financial Year of the Company, are increased to 1,294l. 6s. 1d., those for larger or smaller sums being proportionally augmented. Prospectuses, with every information, may be had free on application.

FIRE INSURANCE.

On almost every description of Property, at moderate rates of Premium.

Transfers from other Offices effected without expense.

THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland.

N.B.—Influential working Agents Wanted in places where the Company is not yet represented. Application to be made to the Secretary.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

Incorporated A.D. 1720.
FOR LIFE, FIRE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.
Head Office—No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill.
John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq., Governor.
John Alexander Hankey, Esq., Sub-Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, jun., Esq., Deputy-Governor.
And Twenty-four Directors.
Secretary—JOHN LAURENCE, Esq.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Actuary—PETER HARDY, Esq., F.R.S.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Thirty Years, having issued its First Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds or Sixty-six per cent. of the entire profits are given to the Assured.

Policies may be opened under any of the following plans, viz.:—

At a low rate of premium, without participation in profits, or at a somewhat higher rate, entitling the Assured, either after the first five years, to an annual abatement of premium for the remainder of life, or, after the payment of the first premium, to a participation in the ensuing Quinquennial Bonus.

The high character which this ancient Corporation has maintained during nearly a Century and a Half secures to the public a full and faithful declaration of profits.

The Corporation bears the whole Expenses of Management, thus giving to the Assured, conjoined with the protection afforded by its Corporate Fund, advantages equal to those of any system of Mutual Assurance.

All Policies are issued Free from Stamp Duty, or from charge of any description whatever beyond the Premium.

The fees of Medical Referees are paid by the Corporation.

Annuities are granted by the Corporation, payable Half-yearly.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Manager—THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq.

Common Assurances, One Shilling and Sixpence per Cent.
Hazardous Assurances, Two Shillings and Sixpence per Cent.
Doubly Hazardous Assurances, Four Shillings and Sixpence per Cent.

Prospectuses and all other information may be obtained by either a written or personal application to

J. J. STEPHENS & SON,
44, Dame-street; or
J. T. HAMERTON,
41, Upper Sackville-street,
Agents for Dublin.

HOME ASSURANCE

LIFE POLICIES are generally loaded with conditions inapplicable to the case of Professional Men and others, who effect Assurances for the Benefit of their Families or Creditors.

Such persons are not likely to go beyond the limits of Europe, commit Suicide, enter into Military or Naval Service of a professional character, fall by Duelling, or die by the hands of Justice.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY issue Policies without such conditions or restrictions, satisfied that they are unnecessary in the cases alluded to.

THE COLONIAL COMPANY was founded in 1846, and its operations have been most successful at home and abroad.

Profits divided in 1854 and 1859, when large additions were made to Assurances. Next division, 1864.

The Home Rates of Premium are moderate, for example—

	Age 25.	Age 35.	Age 45.	
With Profits	£2 1 0	£2 13 10	£3 14 2	per Cent.
Without Profits	£1 17 7	£2 9 4	£3 7 11	" "

Rates for Foreign Climates moderate.
Premiums received and Claims settled abroad, if wished.

(By order of the Directors,)
ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND, Resident Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN DUBLIN:
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Thomas Richardson, Esq., Linen-hall.

DUBLIN ....63, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
EDINBURGH ....(HEAD OFFICE,) 5, GEORGE-STREET.
LONDON ....81, LOMBARD-STREET.
" ....PARIS & Co., 10, ST. JAMES-STREET, S.W.
GLASGOW ....58, ST. VINCENT-STREET.

N.B.—*There is a special advantage to be gained by assuring before 25th May next, with reference to the Division of Profits in 1864.*

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1835.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
6 WILL. IV., Sess. 1836.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
HEAD OFFICE, 42, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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TO BE SOLD before the Hon. Judge Dobbs, at the Landed Estates Court, in the city of Dublin, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of JUNE, 1860, the House and Premises CALLED BOSTON, situate in the town of Enniskillen, and County of Fermanagh, held under lease for 3 lives, all still in being; producing the nett yearly rent of £12 12s.

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C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.

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Sermons.

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SERMONS will be preached in this Church on SUNDAY NEXT, the 27th Instant, by the Rev. JOHN LYNCH, the Minister, when collections will be made in aid of the funds. The services will commence at Half-past Eleven o'clock A.M., and Seven o'clock in the Evening.

W. J. VESEY, KEITH HALLOWES, } Churchwardens.

23rd May, 1860.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SANDYMOUNT.

ON SABBATH, 27th inst., the Rev. JOHN HALL, Mary's Abbey, will (D.V.) preach the ANNIVERSARY SERMONS, At 12 o'clock Noon and 7 o'clock p.m.; When Collections will be made towards liquidating the heavy Building Debt.

The Committee respectfully solicit your attendance and aid.

Contributions from friends who cannot conveniently attend will be thankfully received by Mr. Johnston, 7 and 8, Eustace-street; Mr. Dalgleish, 3, College-green; Mr. Todd, Tritonville-Avenue; or Mr. Lecky, Sandymount-green, and 1, Crown-Alley.

24th May, 1860.

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The Committee of the above Society desire to obtain the services of a Gentleman to fill the post of CLERICAL DEPUTATION SECRETARY. They have resolved on offering a salary of £300 per annum, with travelling expenses. He must produce testimonials as to character and attainments, and must also be fully conversant with the nature and claims of the Society, and be competent to advocate its cause both in the pulpit and on the platform.

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WANTED in the Country, a Lady to instruct in English, French, and Music, and take sole charge of three children the eldest eight years old; must be of the Established Church; none need apply who cannot give the most unqualified testimonials and personal reference.—Address, A. B., at the Irish Times Office.

May 21st, 1860.

TURN-OVER APPRENTICES WANTED.—Wanted, Two good Turn-over Apprentices to the Printing Trade. Terms—1s. 6d. per hundred of brevier. An engagement given and required.—Apply to the Proprietor of the Irish Times.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—Mrs. C. MATHERS, Court Milliner and Dressmaker, 9, Leinster-street, Merrion-square, has vacancies for Two respectable Girls as Apprentices to the Millinery and Dressmaking.

WANTED, as Second Housemaid, in a family where three are kept, a steady, active, and experienced person, a Protestant, who is a good needlewoman, and who understands well the washing and getting up of ladies' fine muslins, &c.—Apply on this day, and Monday next, at 3 o'clock, at 40, Stephen's-Green, East.

Cards.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.

Patronized by the Queen:
S. SAMUEL,
Manufacturer of Irish Bog Oak Ornaments, and Working Jeweller,
29. 29, NASSAU-STREET. 29.
By Appointment
Bog Oak Carver
To his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.
☞ Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited)

FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT.
BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO.,
28 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN,
AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

INDIA PALE ALE.

WILLIAM WHITWELL & CO., STORES,
No. 1, William's-row, Bachelor's-walk, Dublin.
Agent—WILLIAM POLSON.

ELECTRO PLATE,

In great variety at
HODGES AND SON'S,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and
20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE.
ASTON'S-QUAY.

IF YOU WANT A GENUINE PINCH OF SNUFF,
ASK FOR BROWN'S DUBLIN SNUFF.
MANUFACTURER, 2, FRANCIS-STREET.
To be had of all respectable Vendors.
LATE OF 37, COLLEGE-GREEN.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
MAURICE BROOKS,
SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH

PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS;
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.

JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street)
Manufacturer of
Hair Mattresses, Paillasses,
Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.
Hair Mattresses Re-made.

Medical.

HYDROPATHY.

W. ALFRED JOHNSON, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, Author of "Bedside Letters on Hydropathy," and son of Doctor Edward Johnson, of Great Malvern, has built a Hydropathy Establishment at Delgany, County Wicklow, in which the Hydropathy principles, as adopted in Malvern, are employed.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION!

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS

for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.

Loose teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each £0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from - - 0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from - - 5

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115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS.

27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous, Mental, or Physical Debility, Languor, Depression of Spirits, Painful Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c.; and having great experience during an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimonials for their superior treatment of those diseases requiring confidential and skilful advice, they are enabled and prepared to offer a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not require confinement, the use of mercury, copaiba, or any of those dangerous compounds which are invariably used by the unskilful. Patients whose cases have been badly treated, neglected, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to pay Messrs. Day a visit, as in no instance do they leave their care without a perfect cure being effected.

Fee, Ten Shillings. A guarantee given for the Cure.

Country Patients, by forwarding the Fee with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to.

Consultation Daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night. On Sundays till Two o'clock.

Observe.—27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

TOOTH-ACHE! FACE-ACHE! RHEUMATISM!

SUFFERERS are invited to use "ERSON'S REMEDIES." Thousands having found relief, cheerfully testify the fact. Sold in Bottles at 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d. each.

"Tooth-Ache Remedy," post free, for Sixteen Stamps.

N.B.—The Poor gratuitously attended on Tuesdays and Fridays, at Ten a.m.

WILLIAM LEDGER ERSON,
MEDICAL CHEMIST AND DENTIST,
ERSON'S DRUG HALL,
39, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened Country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and in almost every instance confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from Indigestion, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Nervous or Sick Headache. The ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont, while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," who now cause it to be made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or consideration, for the recipe, their only desire being to show how far superior the Botanic practice is over all other practice of medicine. All they wish is, that those who may be benefited thereby will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy, and forward the movement for Medical Reform.

Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

ITS MIGHTY HEALING POWER IS THE WORLD'S Wonder and the World's Cure for Rheumatism.

CAPTAIN TOM MITCHELL, from New York, America, will forward to any poor sufferer a most valuable receipt for the cure of Rheumatism that he cured himself with, by sending a fully directed envelope for a reply to 99, Chester-street, Birkenhead, Cheshire.

BLACK GLACE SILKS.
JOSEPH MANNING
Respectfully announces that when in Lyons last month he made some very large purchases in the above. Having now received the second delivery, they will be found fully equal in quality, and as moderate in price as the first lot, which have given universal satisfaction.
Silk Mercery and Foreign Import Warehouse,
102 AND 103, GRAFTON-STREET.

FOREIGN FILLED SHAWLS,
From Seven to Fifteen Guineas.
PURE CASHMERE SHAWLS,
From Fifteen to Fifty Guineas.
An immense choice at
JOSEPH MANNING'S
Foreign Shawl Warehouse,
102 and 103, GRAFTON-STREET.

"IN RE HAWTHORN.
"MESSRS. SCOTT, BELL, AND CO.
"GENTLEMEN—I accept your tender for the Stock of Boots and Shoes of the above Insolvent, at a Discount of 38½ per Cent. off cost prices.
"Terms Cash.—Yours respectfully,
"RICHARD CARLETON, Trustee."

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
2, 3, 4, AND 5, WELLINGTON-QUAY.
We solicit inspection of the above Stock, which is now arranged for Sale. It consists of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES, SLIPPERS, OVERSHOES, &c.
A great portion of this Stock has been manufactured by some of the best makers, and the large Discount of 38½ per Cent. off first cost will enable us to sell them considerably under current prices.
SCOTT, BELL, AND CO.

THE VICEREGAL RECEPTIONS, PROMENADES, FETES, &c.
MRS. JOHNSON,
14, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
Respectfully invites the attention of Ladies desirous of obtaining first-class French Millinery to her present unique and beautiful collection of Novelties in Millinery and Paris Straw Bonnets, produced at a considerable reduction in price, from the choicest French patterns. Also an attractive variety of Flowers, Parasols, &c.
MILLINERY AND DRESS WAREROOMS,
14, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING
A magnificent assortment
IN TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT
HODGES AND SONS,
16 WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay.
Servants and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

In a Few Days.
SOME REMARKS on a Pamphlet entitled "The Education Question, thoughts on the present crisis." By the Lord Bishop of Ossory and Ferns.
Dublin: GEORGE HERBERT, 117, GRAFTON-ST. London: Hamilton, Adams & Co., and Hatchard &Co.

STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES.
STEREOSCOPES,
OPERA, RACE, AND REGATTA GLASSES,
at greatly reduced prices,
At 3, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Thursday Evening.

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day, as well as the Banking establishments, being the Queen's birthday. We cannot, therefore, give our usual intelligence under this head. The London markets still maintain the firm rates current the last few days, and the directors of the Bank of England have further reduced the rate to-day to 4 per cent.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY. 23.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	94¾
Account,	95⅛ ¼
New Threes,	95¼
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money,	94¾
Account,	94⅞
New Threes,	95⅛ ¼
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	95⅛
Account,	95¼
New Threes,	95¼
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	95⅛
Account,	95¼
New Threes,	95¼
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	94⅞
Account,	94⅞
New Threes,	95¼

NOON SUMMARY.—Eastern Counties, 54; Great Northern, 115½ ¾; Great Western of Canada, 13½; Grand Trunk, 32½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 104½ ¼; London and North Western, 100¾ 101; London and South Western, 93¼ 3; Leeds Northern, 52; Midland Stock, 117 118½; South Eastern, 85½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 98½; York, and North Midland, 80½. Consols opened very firm at 94¾ ½, advanced 95 5-16 buyers, and are now steady at 95½ ⅛. Shares inactive, but have advanced, and are now very strong at the rates. Canadian steady. French firm. The Bank has just reduced the rate to 4 per cent.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*Times City Article.*)

Wednesday Evening.

There has scarcely been any attendance in the city to-day, and the transactions in the various markets have been wholly unimportant. The comparative abundance of money, the absence of any fresh disturbing news from the Continent, and the understanding that there is no prospect of any Ministerial crisis, have caused an improvement in all descriptions of securities. There were no transactions in gold at the Bank to-day. From the present appearance of Exchange, any gold arriving from Australia, New York, and elsewhere will be likely to be taken to the Bank. Under those circumstances, a reduction in the Bank rate of discount to 4 per cent. seems to be rather generally expected to-morrow. There were scarcely any applications at the Bank to-day, and the demand in the open market was slight. Although only a moderate business was transacted in the Railway market prices generally showed firmness, with a recovery averaging from ⅛ to ⅜ per cent.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

Wednesday Evening.

In the absence of further bad news from the Continent, Consols continue to derive support from the approach of the dividend period, combined with the decline in the value of money, a fresh improvement of ⅛ per cent. occurred today, assisted by the somewhat more cheerful character of the advices from the Paris Bourse, and the market closed with firmness. The upward movement extended to British Railway Shares. Notwithstanding the dullness of business, the commercial demand for money was slack, and the best bills were discounted at 4½ per cent. Very little business was done at the Bank. There is a prospect of the minimum at that establishment, being lowered to 4 per cent. within the next eight days.

DUBLIN STOCK EXCHANGE.—MAY 24.

To-day being the day kept in celebration of her Majesty's Birthday, it was kept as a close holiday at the Stock Exchange. We do not, consequently, publish our usual list of Funds and Shares.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET—THURSDAY.

The supply of beasts again very small; there was a brisk demand both for home consumption and export, at fully former quotations; the supply of sheep much larger than on this day week, with a fair demand at from 1s to 2s per head reduction in prices. The primest heifer and bullock beef, 75s to 80s per cwt., sinking offal; second-rate and coarse beasts, 60s to 65s per cwt., sinking offal; the best wedder mutton (shorelings), 7½d to 8d per lb. in sink; inferior and ewes, 7½d per lb. in sink; veal more plenty, 9½d per lb. in sink; lambs in good demand, from 21s to 30s each.

CAVANAGH and BULL, Salesmasters, Smithfield.

BUTTER CRANE, 18, THOMAS-STREET, THURSDAY, MAY 24.—Firkin butter, first quality (new), 106s. per cwt.; second ditto, 100s.; third ditto, 94s.; cool butter (new), 10d. to 12d. per lb.—J. MACKEN, Inspector.

[BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.]

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET, MAY 24TH.—Supply of beef smaller than last week. Demand very good. Prices extremely high. About the same number of sheep and lambs as on Thursday last, which met ready sale at full prices. Top beef, 80s. per cwt.; coarse and middling, 70s. to 75s.; inferior, 65s. to 70s.; mutton, 9d. to 10d. per lb.; lambs, 25s. to 35s. each. Supply at market—Cattle, 584; sheep, 479; lambs, 818.—John Tiernan & Son.

BIRMINGHAM CORN MARKET, MAY 24.—A fair supply of wheat. Trade ruled dull at currencies of this day week. Fine barley 1s. to 2s. per quarter lower. Grinding barley sold in retail at previous rates. Oats 1s. per quarter lower. Beans firm.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, MAY 24.—Sugar dull. Coffee sales rather larger, market steady at late decline. Tea—public sales of 12,000 packages, going at full prices. Rice quiet. Saltpetre firm. Tallow steady, spot 52s 6d, June alone 51s 2d, October and December 51s.

CORN AVERAGES FOR THE WEEK ENDING 19TH MAY.—England and Wales—Wheat, 95,250 quarters at 52s 1d; barley, 5,428 quarters at 36s 6d; oats, 8,071 quarters at 25s 8d; rye, 52 quarters at 36s 2d; beans, 8,592 quarters at 42s 8d; peas, 584 quarters at 39s 5d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, MAY 24.—Sugar in rather better demand. Rum dull. Rice—no transaction to notice. Saltpetre in good demand, rather dearer. Linseed—prices a shade higher.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT, MAY 24.—Market not numerously attended, and a somewhat inactive feeling prevailed. Holders of English wheat generally demanded an advance of 1s. per quarter, but sales were only to a limited extent. Foreign in moderate request at full rates. Flour ruled slowly, but must be quoted rather dearer. Oats and oatmeal neglected. Egyptian beans and Indian corn in favour of buyers, while English beans were without alteration.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, MAY 24.—Market quiet. Sales probably about 5,000 bales, or more; imports, 33,708 bales, previously 39,997 bales.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, MAY 24.—Firsts, 123s; seconds, 115s; thirds, 97s; fourths, 87s; fifths, 72s; sixths, 62s; 1,700 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, MAY 24.—Red wheat, 32s; barley, 17s; oats, 14s 4d to 17s.

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, MAY 23.—There was a slow trade for beef, at rather less than last week's prices. Sheep sold briskly at advanced prices. Supply—beasts, 1,360; sheep and lambs, 5,429; calves, 280. Prices—best beef, 8d to 8½d; middling, 7d to 7½d; inferior, 5½d to 6½d; sheep (wedders), 9d to 9½d; middling, 8½d to 9d; ewes, 8d to 8½d; lambs, 9½d to 10½d; calves, 6d to 7½d per lb.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, MAY 24.—Great heaviness has prevailed to-day. Beasts, sheep, lambs, calves, and pigs, have declined in value, compared with Monday, 4d to 6d per 8lbs. Prices—Beasts, 3s 8d to 5s per 8lbs., &c.; mutton, 4s 4d to 5s 2d; lambs, 5s 10d to 7s 8d; veal, 4s 4d to 5s 6d; pork, 4s to 5s. Supply—Beasts, 16,461; foreign, 310; sheep and lambs, 10,000; foreign, 880; calves, 350; foreign, 150; pigs, 300.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, THURSDAY.—At Paris this morning the 3 per cent. Rentes opened at 69.80, showing a fresh advance of rather more than ⅛ per cent. since yesterday. 3.25 P.M.—Bourse firm and unaltered. Rentes closed at 9-40, or about same as yesterday.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, THURSDAY.—The directors of the Bank of England, at their weekly court to-day, reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. This announcement, together with the splendid weather, gave a stimulus to the funds, which rose from ⅛ to ⅛ per cent. In other departments of the Stock Exchange the tendency is likewise upward, although restrained by the inactivity of business. An improvement, varying from ⅛ to ⅜ per cent., has taken place in most of the principal railway stocks.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

FRIDAY, MAY 25TH.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visitors introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
LEAHY'S GALLERY, 40, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.—To-day, Exhibition of the Two Paintings "Christ Tempted by Satan" and "La Cinquantaine."
ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.—Every Evening.
GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.—Hengler's Grand Cirque Variete. Every Evening at half-past Seven.
ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.—The "Campbell Minstrels" every evening at eight o'clock.

THEATRE.

Theatre Royal—"Abbe Vandreuil, or the Court of Louis XV;" to conclude with "A Tale of Two Cities."
Queen's Theatre—To-night—"Shadow on the Wall;" "Middy Ashore;" "Head of the Family;" to conclude with "Magic Toys."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.
Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.
The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, May 19th, amounted to 54,774 copies, making an average of 9,129 copies daily.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

France, Italy, and Switzerland	One and Six p.m., daily.
Belgium, Holland, and Germany	Six p.m., daily.
India (Bombay) (S.)	Six p.m., May 25.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles,	Six p.m., May 25.
America (Portland) (Q.)	Ten a.m., May 27.
Spain and Portugal (S.)	One p.m., May 27.
America (New York) (S.)	One p.m., May 29.
Constantinople	Six p.m., May 30.
America (Portland) (Q.)	Ten a.m., May 31.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed, via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta Packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

CRICKET.—The lovers of this exciting and manly Game are respectfully informed that we have received a supply of those famous charmed Cricket Balls, which invariably ensure success to the wearer.
JOHN MAHON AND CO.,
4, D'OLIER-STREET,
(Formerly of Westmoreland-street.)

A CARD.
MRS. AND MISS SIDFORD beg to announce their return from Paris, after completing their selections of
PARIS MILLINERY, PARIS CLOAKS, MANTLES, DRESSES, &c.
Wedding orders attended to with most particular attention to punctuality and moderate charges.
Silk Mercery, Millinery, and Dress Rooms,
No. 17, NASSAU-STREET.

THE SUMMER LOUNGE SUIT, FOR THREE GUINEAS.
We respectfully call public attention to the above Fashionable Suit, being the leading style for the present season. We have them ready for immediate use in a variety of new materials, or can be made to order in Six Hours.
A perfect Fit guaranteed.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
Clothiers to the Lord Lieutenant,
12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

BY CAREFUL ATTENTION TO directions, added to a thorough knowledge of our business, we have succeeded in giving entire satisfaction to our customers in every department of dress.
At the commencement of the Season we introduced, for the first time into this country, the SCOTCH ANGOLA TROUSERS,
(In All Colours) at 16s.,
THOROUGHLY SHRUNK,
So generally worn by the higher classes in London; they have met with decided approval, and their sale is increasing every day. We can confidently recommend them as good value, well cut, and well made.
KENNY AND OWENS,
TAILORS & TROUSERS MAKERS,
54, DAME-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, FRIDAY, MAY 25.

IT is an old saying, that a prophet has no honour in his own country. Do what you will, there are envious and interested tongues to whisper slander, and to breathe the miasma of their own impurity over your brightest acts. Should your heart yearn to relieve the starving poor, and give food to the hungry; should your name and character induce others to aid you in the work of love, and sympathise with your endeavours, even then some unknown creature creeps out into light to accuse you of trafficking upon the misery of your fellow-men and playing upon the credulity of the charitable.

We thought that the sight of the distress which prevails in Erris had put out of view all party and sectarian differences. With unmixed satisfaction we saw the clergy of the Established and Roman Churches uniting hand in hand to lessen the burden of suffering with which Providence had seen fit to visit a patient and most interesting people. Far away from the bustle and strife of cities, among the mountains, polemics, we thought, had died, and men's thoughts on other men's actions were as pure as the clear air around them.

It was not to be so, however. Of all men, Sir Jas. Dombrain has done most to relieve the distress in that district of Erris which suffered most. He has been unceasing in his efforts, and chiefly through the knowledge which the public possessed of his character were subscriptions collected in Dublin. Yet, in the *Freeman's Journal* of Wednesday, a letter appears from the Rev. P. Malone, P.P. of Belmullet, consisting chiefly of an ungenerous comment upon the system of relief adopted by Sir James Dombrain. The Priest thinks "that if the *sums of money*" collected by subscription were given gratuitously to the people, the relief would be much more effectual. Perhaps some of it might have found its way into the Papal treasury, and be devoted to the maintenance of a squadron of Papal dragoons. Such a distribution of *money* would not only be impolitic, but diametrically opposed to the object and the grounds upon which the public has forwarded their subscription to Sir James Dombrain. In Sir James' appeal on behalf of the poor of Dunkeeghan, he deprecated any relief, in the first instance, except by sending food and seed, and selling both to the people. In order not to interfere with the merchants of the place, and yet to keep the price below what it otherwise might be, he determined to sell it as near the market price as possible. It was intended to send the vessel to Broadhaven, so that a portion of the supply should be available for Belmullet; but the gentleman to whom the cargo was consigned, wrote, stating "that they required no food or seed at Belmullet, since there was in the hands of the merchants a sufficient supply for the wants of the people."

The letter of the Priest, however, performs one useful service. It proves to those who entrusted Sir James Dombrain with their subscriptions that he has not departed from the principle laid down and on the faith of which the money was contributed. There is one point, however, in Mr. Malone's letter upon which we would be glad to receive information. The Priest states—"Our committee "has been obliged to extend gratuitous relief to the "very district to which this cargo has been assigned." May we ask how much of the large sums of money sent to the committee at Belmullet and Rossport has been given to the poor of Dunkeeghan? It was solely for that locality that Sir James Dombrain made his appeal. All the scenes of distress so truthfully described by Mr. Webb were witnessed by him in that locality. Special committees were formed for the relief of distress in Belmullet, Rossport, and elsewhere. It was felt that a determined effort could be made more effectually in special localities by those who knew them best, and were best acquainted with the people, than by one general committee with no limit to its sphere of action or the claims upon its funds.

We would gladly conclude our remarks here; but there is something so dark, so ungenerous, so un-Irish in one passage of the Priest's letter, that, though Sir James Dombrain may well afford to treat it with contempt, we cannot forbear to notice it. The Priest ventures to say "that the cargo has "been sold at prices amply remunerative to the "consignee." The consignee is Sir James Dombrain, and that is a sufficient reply to so gross an insinuation. The sums contributed on the faith of Sir J. Dombrain's character will eventually be disposed of in strict accordance with the wishes of the subscribers; and, we are happy to say, without the interference of Priest Malone. The money was given to provide food and seed for the people, not to purchase statues for chapels, or to swell the Irish tribute to Rome. Is it not enough to disgust a kind-hearted man, and to deter him from making any benevolent attempt, to find all his exertions condemned and his motives misrepresented by a cynical Priest?

THE twenty-fifth annual report of the National Bank exhibits the most striking proofs of prosperity, arising from liberal and yet careful management. Notwithstanding the commercial distrust which prevailed throughout Europe, and paralysed mercantile exertion, trade in Ireland, though in some degree limited, was yet carried on with vigour and success. Through the entire year the rates of interest was low, and no bad debts were contracted by the Bank. From the numerous agents of the Bank throughout Ireland most accurate reports on the state of our agricultural prospects may always be expected. The crop of wheat, though good in quality, was deficient in quantity. Barley and oats fell considerably short of the amount grown in 1858. The green crops suffered severely owing to the long-continued drought and the subsequent frosts. Even potatoes fell short in the yield, and have not kept as well as usual. These evils, however, were mainly counterbalanced by the high rates obtained for butter, pork, wool, and cattle, and the steady progress of the people is proved by the universal activity which animates every portion of the country, and the improvements visible on all sides.

The "rest" has increased from £153,967 to £179,781, notwithstanding two half-yearly dividends at the rate of £6 per cent., and two bonuses of equal amount. The nett profit gained last year amounted to no less than £102,200, or more than £12,000 above that of the year preceding. Since the above account was closed, another dividend was paid of £8 per cent., together with a bonus of 15s. a share, while the resources of the Bank have increased by above £700,000. For the convenience of Irish residents in Australia, India, Canada, and the United States, and their relatives in this country, the National Bank has opened connexions with the principal banking houses of these countries, and, also, can now grant letters of credit upon most of the leading capitals of Europe.

Much of the success of the Bank in Dublin is due to the admirable management of Mr. Hardy. Conciliating in his manners, liberal in his granting accommodation, yet ever vigilant in the interests of the Bank and mindful of his duty to the shareholders, he has accomplished that greatest of all difficulties—to please and benefit alike the borrower and the lender.

The *Times* on the Opposition to the Vote of Credit on the Civil Service Estimates:—

A Vote of Credit on the Civil Service Estimates is to be moved this evening, and is, we hear, to be opposed, with the view of preventing the House from proceeding with the Reform Bill when it reassembles after the Whitsuntide recess. The Vote is urgently required, the press of other business has prevented the discussion of the Estimates in detail, and the Vote of Credit is, it is said, to be resisted on the ground that it is essential, before a grant of money, to examine each head of expenditure under each department. These departments, however, are exceedingly numerous, and whereas money is required for each, and could be distributed according to the necessities of each under a Vote of Credit, the money voted under each head, if they were taken in regular succession, could only be applied to that special purpose, and whereas some would be fully satisfied, others would be starved. These departments comprise, in fact, the whole civil administration of the country, and represent what might perhaps be the cost of our government if wars and debt had never been heard of, if neither soldiers nor sailors were required for the protection of a State, and if we had all lived a life of peace and quiet from the days of William and Mary to those of Queen Victoria. Mr. Bright has asked more than once why it should cost £60,000,000 or £70,000,000 to govern these islands. The answer is that it does not cost that sum. Half the charge goes to pay interest on money borrowed long since. Of the remainder, two-thirds are taken for the insurance which the fleet and army provide, and one-third only, or one-sixth of the whole, is expended upon the administration of the kingdom. That, speaking in round numbers, is the distribution of the public expenditure. We raise upwards of £20,000,000 (this year, indeed, £27,000,000) for our Army and Navy, and less than £10,000,000 for our civil charges; we then double the sum by levying some £30,000,000 for the interest on the National Debt, and thus make up our £60,000,000; if, indeed, that provision suffices. Last year the actual expenditure was above £67,000,000, but from that amount nearly £5,000,000 must be deducted as the charge of getting the revenue into the Treasury.

From this broad division of the figures before us one conclusion, and a very useful one, can be immediately deduced. That *residuum* of charge which is found after the costs of the National Debt and the national armaments have been disposed of, and which we describe as the charge for the Civil Services of the State, will represent very faithfully the true disposition of the country in matters of financial economy. The Estimates, in fact, of which we now speak are entirely unaffected by any of those influences which Manchester politicians are wont to denounce. No aristocratic intrigues, no popular delusions, no war fevers, no invasion panics, can swell these figures or inflame these demands. If the charges on this head increase, the augmentation must be due to the deliberate desire of the people, seconded perhaps by the easy liberality of Parliament. Now, it is unquestionably the fact that the demands in question have, upon the whole, increased in a proportion equal to that found in the Estimates for the Army and Navy. We take the statistical abstract for the United Kingdom published last year, and there we find the truth very summarily expressed. The amount expended upon the "Civil List and Civil Charges of all kinds" in the year 1844 was £6,190,944, while that absorbed by the "forces"—Army, Navy, and Ordnance included—was £13,961,945. Fourteen years later—that is to say, in the year 1858—these great items had risen respectively to £9,985,636 and £22,847,783, so that even in this gross reckoning the rate of increase appears nearly the same in either case. In reality, however, if we were to dissect the charges, it would be found that the Civil Expenditure had contained the most expansive items. We doubt if there is a single demand in the warlike Estimates—even for the novelties of Enfield rifles and Armstrong guns—which will show such a steady growth as the charge for Public Education. The fact has been repeatedly noticed in the House of Commons. It is in the Civil Service Estimates that the national tendency to spend is most strikingly developed. We vote money for the Army and Navy, it is true, but we always hope to be coming to the end of such obligations, and we are even to ready to undo what we have done at the first glimpse of security. In the Civil Service, however, it is seldom that we retrace our steps. A charge once accepted is safe to stick, and pretty sure to grow. Education and Justice alone will cost us nearly £4,000,000 this year, and Mr. Gladstone has barely been able, with all his care, to pare off a poor £100,000 from the aggregate of nearly £7,000,000 composed of the six great Civil Votes already before the public. That, however, has been done, so that Government, so far, stands on the safe side; but if the £6,644,328 now demanded for 1860 is a little below the £6,751,946 provided for 1859, it is still a sum large enough to show how many outlets besides warlike establishments are found for the public money. Moreover, there is another vote yet to come.

We cannot even attempt an analysis of the countless heads into which the votes above mentioned are divided, and which it is proposed to analyse in detail before any vote is taken. The first, under the comprehensive title of "Public Works and Buildings," provides for the maintenance, repair, furniture, or rent of all the edifices pertaining to the Crown, or used for the public service; for keeping up parks and pleasure-gardens, and for constructing or maintaining harbours of refuge. The gross charge on these heads is £621,990, and is the only one, indeed, on which any considerable saving (upwards of £170,000) appears to have been effected. The second Vote provides for the salaries and expenses of no fewer than 34 public departments, and mounts up to nearly a million and a half. It was £1,413,395 last year, and it is to be £1,418,503 for the year ensuing. Vote No. 3 presents us with the bill for administering law and justice—a very heavy account, and one still on the increase. Two millions and a half will not cover it. Courts and tribunals of all descriptions, prison establishments of every imaginable kind, and officers of countless denominations produce their claims, till the total amount stands at £2,565,301. Vote No. 4 ought to be a corrective of its predecessor, for it professes to provide the people with that instruction which is the best safeguard against crime. If "Education, Science, and Art," could be naturalised among us by the aid of these grants, so as to dispel the temptations to which idleness and ignorance are exposed, there would be no branch of public expenditure producing a better return. Unfortunately, we cannot trace any such direct fruit of the investment. We give over a million and a quarter for these promising purposes, but we cannot cut down the two millions and a half required for Justice. Punishment still costs us twice as much as prevention, and, though we open museums, we cannot shut up prisons. The two remaining Votes are less considerable. That for "Colonial, Consular, and other Foreign Services," is satisfied with £484,012, and that for Superannuations, Allowances, and Charities with £353,610.

It is easy to understand how charges so manifold and miscellaneous exhibit a tendency to increase; nor do we imagine, indeed, that the augmentations in these Estimates, great as they have been, are regarded by statesmen of any party as in themselves extravagant or unproductive. They have been almost invariably dictated by the progressive enlightenment of the country, and by the desire of bringing this or that department of administration into conformity with the spirit of the age. Objections have been taken either to the appropriation of public money to purposes which might have been satisfied from private or local funds, or, more generally, to the constant and apparently irresistible advance of the national expenditure, however occasioned. Perhaps, the protests may have been well founded; but it is, at any rate, manifest that the propensity to spend which so swells our Estimates is a genuine expression of public will—if not, indeed, an incident of public progress.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Tuesday Evening.

The whirlwind into which London has been thrown for the last twenty-four hours is something astonishing to one who has only seen it in its peaceful mood. Old stagers, in speaking of the enthusiasm which exists, compare it to the excitement under which the Reform Bill of '31 was introduced; younger heads about the House are eloquent upon the days of the Corn Law League being revived. The House of Lords was to sit last night, at the usual hour of five. At half-past two crowds, armed with peers' orders, beset the passages to the strangers' gallery, seeking admission, and at the regular hour for the doors to be thrown open the lobbies were packed, every one anxious to secure a place. At half-past three, happening to turn into the House of Lords, I found some ladies had already taken up the select spots, with a determination to sit it out, until Lord Derby would address the House; members of Parliament had secured the best seats in their own gallery, and were patiently trying to amuse themselves until the opening of the ball. In the House of Commons, at half-past four, the Ministerial Benches seemed to anticipate its fate. Pam, whose ever constant presence there is celebrated, was ominously absent. Gladstone, wretchedly ill at ease, with countenance lividly black, looked the personification of misery. I never saw any one upon whom an impression of passing events had produced such an effect; but it is not every day in which a Chancellor of the Exchequer is called upon to pass through such a crisis. The one calm face in the disorder was Milner Gibson's. The Opposition Bench was packed full. Dizzy, with features usually impenetrable, as he watched the opposite wretched countenances, could not constrain himself, but gave way to a burst of a laugh, until, recollecting himself, he whispered his feelings into that closed hand to which he ever has recourse when he is tempted to give vent to what is passing within, and is determined not to yield. Stanley, with brow compressed, seemed big with the fate of nations, and already sat as President of India. Whiteside, Irish-like, was all rollicking fun, which he took good care to share with those about him. Soon, however, Opposition and Ministry left their places and repaired, some home, to brood over their fates—as Gladstone and Lord John (poor little Bill)—some to the other House, where their eager faces, as they gathered in groups at the bar, were to be seen for nine long hours. Presiding amongst the lady part of that grand scene was the Duchess of Sutherland. How she watched the countenance of her nephew, Granville, as faintly and despairingly he did his best! how she sought to encourage her darling son-in-law, Argyll, as he directed the most of his speech to her Grace!—for the noble duke forgot the rest of his audience, in his anxiety that his mother-in-law should catch his every word; and how she leant forward, and, with eye lit up and expressive mouth, drank in every word that fell from gallant Stanley! and as she watched—for the position which she selected confronting the noble earl told effectually that he was the talisman under whose influence she expected to be subdued—and as she caught the words which fell from his lips—at times with all the quiet of a summer breath, occasionally bursting forth with the impetuosity of the wintry storm—you saw that an impression was being made, and that the Queen of Whig Ministries, the Warwick of the present day, was spellbound by the charms of that most dangerous foe. A rumour was prevalent yesterday that Lord Lyndhurst intended to present himself as mediator between the combatants, and prevent the consequences to which a division might lead; accordingly, when the Nestor of the Upper House arose, and leaned upon that support which had been judiciously inserted to support his tottering frame, a hum is heard through the House, "It is all up," "No division;" but a few words from Lyndhurst, suffice to show the delusion to which weak minds had been subjected. Hardly had the noble lord, who, the same evening, is said to have completed the eighty-eighth year of his age—as many dates are assigned for his birth as birth places for Homer—finished the first sentence, when his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland came in "express," and took his seat beside Lord Taunton; but the noble earl for some time remained under the influence of a more powerful spell than eloquent words, for ladies' eyes twinkled ominously as the Viceroy scrutinised the Peeress' gallery. The House at this time contained three out of four political representatives of the Irish Executive, the Viceroy—for not a vote could be spared for the division—the Chief Secretary, whose presence at the Cabinet is indispensable, as divided councils ensure a full attendance, and Gladstone, Villiers Gibson, and Cardwell, find it hard to hold their own—and the Attorney-General. It is to be hoped that the Solicitor-General reached the other side of the water before Lord Carlisle started, and thereby afforded some grounds for the idea that an executive is necessary in Ireland. But the constant attendance of officials here is looked upon as paving the way for Whig centralisation. It is considered remarkable that the Duke of Newcastle did not speak; his name is down as one of the supporters of the Peelite section, who would go the entire way with the Gladstone policy. However, the Duke of Argyll did pretty well in that line, for he treated the matter categorically—a *la* Cardwell—and gave one the idea that it was the Irish Chief Secretary who was announcing a crotchet. But why should I criticise him whom the *Times* is pleased to call the second non-professional orator of the country. To-be-sure Delane had just been on a visit at his grace's shooting-box a few days before the article was written; and coincidences will happen. When the time for the division at last came the excitement was intense. On the announcement of the majority, which exceeded the most sanguine expectations, a dead silence ensued. The Peers, usually impassive in their demonstrations, took it as a matter of course, until the strangers' gallery gave out a cry of triumph, which betokened that the country went with the amendment, and broke the spell that seemed to hold the noble Lords: it was then that Peers and commonalty united in raising such a shout as those walls seldom or never heard before. It is an anomaly that in the House of Commons no stranger dare wag his tongue, or denote by a movement that he is present; whereas the stronghold of nobility fears not to allow the influence of externals. My Lord Campbell acquired a habit of encouraging the applause of the Queen's Bench, to add weight to his decisions, and, no doubt, last night for once, forgot that he was on the unpopular side.

But what will ensue? Lord Palmerston is anxious that all should go along as though nothing had happened, and, with that view, caused a semi-official announcement to be made this morning in the *Post*, that the Cabinet would accept the decision as it stands, and retain the tax. The Bright school are anxious for a collision between the Houses, or resignation of some of the present Ministry, but the rumours are so varied and contradictory that speculation is unsafe and certainty impossible. Meantime, on the strength of Mr. Stansfield's question, and the reply of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons, this evening, some of the cheap papers are preparing to enter into arrangements with French houses to supply them with such material as may suit the English taste.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

OSBORNE, TUESDAY, MAY 20.

The Queen, and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, walked in the grounds early this morning. Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, accompanied by the Maid of Honour, also walked in the grounds.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at Osborne, at half-past 1 o'clock. Lady Susan Melville and Sir George Cowper were in attendance upon the Royal Duchess. Her Royal Highness was received by the Queen, the Prince Consort, and the Princess Alice at the entrance of the Palace. Her Royal Highness the Princess of Leiningen arrived at the same time on a visit.

The Queen, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, (driving), her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, and her Royal Highness the Princess of Leiningen went out this afternoon in the small *char-a-banc*.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby attended on horseback.

The dinner party in the evening comprised her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, and her Royal Highness the Princess of Leiningen, the Lady in Waiting on her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent; Sir G. Cowper, and Major Elphinstone.

LA CINQUANTAINE AND CHRIST TEMPTED BY SATAN.—Amongst the numerous persons who visited these two beautiful paintings were:—Lady Charlemont, Sir Hercules Rowley, O'Neil Segrave, Esq.; Judge Berwick, the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor and family; the Hon. Mrs. Sugden and family; Stephen N. Elrington, Esq.; General Cross, Colonel Cole, the Provost of Trinity College, Sir George Hudson, Bart; Colonel and Mrs. Lloyd, Henry Roe, Esq., and family; Lord Carlingford, and the Hon. Miss Swift.

SOUTHAMPTON, WEDNESDAY.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales embarked from the docks this afternoon, at half-past 5 o'clock, on board the royal yacht Fairy, in charge of the Hon. Captain Denman, for Osborne, to be present at the 41st celebration of her Majesty's birthday on the 24th inst. Major-General the Hon. Robert Bruce, the Prince's governor, and Major Teesdale, Equerry in Waiting, were in attendance upon the Prince. His Royal Highness was received on his arrival by Colonel G. Pratt Barlow, chairman of the Dock Company; Mr. T. R. Davison, deputy chairman; Mr. H. Faudel, one of the directors; and Mr. P. Hedger and Mr. J. Levy, principal officers of the Dock Company. The heir apparent was introduced to Col. Barlow and Mr. Davison by Major-General Bruce, and conversed with them for a few minutes in the most affable manner. His Royal Highness, who appeared in the enjoyment of the best health, returns by the same route on Friday afternoon, on his return to Oxford.

We have to announce the death of Mr. F. Glover, F.S.A., librarian to the Queen, who died on Wednesday, at his residence adjoining the palace. The lamented gentleman had been librarian to her Majesty upwards of 20 years and was much respected by a large circle of literary and antiquarian friends. He was taken unwell last Friday se'nnight, from a carbuncle formed in the back part of his neck.

The Church.

BENEFICES AND APPOINTMENTS VACANT.

Deanery—Ardagh; pat. the Crown; Very Rev. H. U. Tighe, D.D., prom.

Deanery-Rural—Camps, dio. Ely; Rev. G. Pearson, dec.

Rectories.—Ardagh; pat. the Crown; Very Rev. H. U. Tighe, D.D., prom. Castle Camps, Cambridgeshire; dio. Ely; val. £570, with residence; pats. Charter House, London; Rev. G. Pearson, dec. Feniton, Devon; dio. Exeter; val. £372 with residence; pats. C. Flood, G. B. Northcote, and —— Wrolly, Esq., alt.; Rev. H. E. Head, dec.

Vicarages—Maidenhead, Berks; dio. Oxford; val. £172 with residence; pat. E. F. Maitland, Esq.; Rev. J. Knollis, dec. Marcham, Berks; dio. Oxford; val. £455 with residence; pats. Christ Church, Oxford; Rev. H. J. Randolph, dec. Tenbury, Worcestershire; dio. Hereford; val. £900 with residence; pats. Trustees; Rev. J. Churton, dec.

Perpetual Curacy—Rawcliffe, co. and dio. York; val. £129 with residence; pat. J. G. Yarburgh, Esq.; Rev. M. W. Barstow, res.

Curacies—Ashbrittle, Somerset; dio. Bath and Wells; stipend £60 and lodgings. Ashton Keynes, Wilts; dio. Gloucester and Bristol. Sesson; co. and dio. Oxford. Blyth, Northumberland; dio. Durham; stipend £70. Caistor, co. and dio. Lincoln; stipend £80. Chislehurst, Kent; dio. Canterbury; stipend £100 and lodgings. Corsham, Wilts; dio. Gloucester and Bristol. Everton, St. Chrysostom, Lancashire; dio. Chester; stipend £120. Ipswich, St. Helen, Suffolk; dio. Norwich.

Principalship—Norwich Diocesan Training School; Rev. A. B. Power, prom.

Masterships—Batley Free School; salary £150 with house and garden. Bristol Grammar School; Head Mastership; must be a member of a University and M.A. Frome-Selwood Grammar School. Lincoln Grammar School; Mathematical. Marlborough College; Assistant Mastership; E. L. Brown, dec.

The Army.

FIELD DAY IN PHŒNIX PARK.

The whole of the troops in garrison, comprising the Royal Artillery the 1st Dragoons, and 3rd Light Dragoons, 15th Hussars, the 3rd Bat. Grenadier Guards, 1st Bat. 22nd, 26th Cameronians, and 76th Regt., the Royal North Lincoln and 2nd Stafford Regiments of Militia, with Staff and bands, will assemble on the Fifteen Acres, Phœnix Park (weather permitting), at half past ten o'clock a.m., this day, in full dress and review order, under the command of General Sir G. Brown, G.C.B., for the purpose of having a field day. The Royal Artillery only will be supplied with blank ammunition for the occasion.

The Adjutant-General, Sir James Yorke Scarlett, has issued a circular memorandum to the army at home and abroad, dated the 14th instant, wherein it is stated that his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief desires it may be understood "that no soldier who has been sentenced to the forfeiture of all advantages from future service is to be restored to the 'first-class' until after the expiration of one year from the date of his being relieved from the consequences of such sentence."

The examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, by the Council of Military Education, at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, will commence on Monday, June 4, and will extend over the five following days.

The next examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, is to be held before the Council of Military Education, at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, on Saturday, the 30th of June, and will terminate on the 14th of next month.

The examination of candidates for direct commissions by the Council of Military Education is appointed to commence at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, on Wednesday, the 20th proximo, and will occupy six days.

The following officers at Chatham garrison have received orders from the Horse Guards to hold themselves in readiness to proceed with the reinforcements about to be despatched to India from the battalions at Chatham, a list of which has already appeared in the *Times*:—viz., Lieut. C. J. Backas, Ensign C. C. B. Tribe, and Ensign H. Stokes, 1st battalion 19th Regiment; Lieut. C. H. Webster, Lieut. C. Enys, Ensign T. A. Davies, and Ensign T. Macaulay, 1st battalion 20th Regiment; Ensign A. P. Hutchinson and Ensign W. H. Adams, 1st battalion 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Lieut. H. C. Marsack, Ensign W. M. Brander, and Ensign H. F. Brouncker, 24th Regiment; Ensign W. Poste and Ensign W. Tolson, 35th Regiment; Lieut. H. Gorton, Ensign E. Villiers, and Ensign R. M. Ted, 43rd Light Infantry; Ensign E. Pakenham, Ensign V. E. Knox, Ensign E. S. Ker, Ensign H. F. Barker, and Ensign F. E. Dawler, 52nd Light Infantry; Lieut. W. Clarke, Ensign B. J. A. Monsell, Ensign H. Synge, and Ensign C. W. H. Richardson, 73rd Regiment; Ensign H. P. Dawson and Ensign A. S. Leatham, 75th Regiment; Captain W. J. Carden, Lieut. A. T. Butts, Ensign O. H. Blount, and Ensign E. N. Mosley, 77th Regiment; Capt. S. J. Lowe, Ensign H. Maturin, and Ensign R. J. Macdonnell, 81st Regiment; and Ensign R. B. Wesley, 91st Regiment.

The Navy.

Rear-Admiral the Right Hon. Lord Clarence Paget, C.B., M.P., First Secretary to the Admiralty, on Wednesday paid a visit of inspection to Woolwich Dockyard. His lordship was accompanied through the various departments of the yard by the Commodore-Superintendant, the Hon. J. R. Drummond, and the principal officers of the establishment.

The East India-built line-of-battle ship Bombay, 84, was taken into dock at Chatham, on Wednesday afternoon, to be converted into a screw steamer. In consequence of the extensive alterations required to be made in this ship she will be several months in hand.

The screw line-of-battle ships Algiers, 91, and the Mars, 80, which had, in consequence of the dead calm that prevailed, anchored some distance outside the breakwater at Portland on Monday night, got up steam early on Tuesday morning and went into harbour. The ships now at Portland are the Donegal, 101; Conqueror, 101; Trafalgar, 91; Algiers, 91; Centurion, 80; Mars, 80; Aboukir, 91; and the Diadem, 32. It is rumoured that the fleet will leave Portland in a few days for a cruise in the Channel.

Her Majesty's paddlewheel steam sloop Hecate, 6, in a forward state of fitment for the surveying service, being under orders for the Pacific, has been commissioned at Woolwich by Commander Hooker. Her officers, exclusive of the commander, will consist of one first and one second lieutenant; a master, surgeon and assistant-surgeon, paymaster, first, second, and third engineers, and 115 stokers and crew. An Admiralty order having been issued, announcing the intention of Government to supply the whole of the ships in her Majesty's service with two spy-glasses each, free of cost (hitherto at the individual expense of the officers), a number of glasses were on Wednesday received at Woolwich for the use of the ships in commission at that port.

In consequence of the dissatisfaction exhibited by the smiths and others employed in the gun factories at Woolwich on the stipulation of the authorities to equalise the pay of the night-work gangs with that of those employed by day, it has been decided to relinquish the night-work duty in future, and confine the operations of the department henceforth to day-work of 52 hours per week, without extra work or overtime.

The examination of candidates for inspectors in the shipwright's department on Wednesday commenced in the dockyard schoolroom at Woolwich, in the presence of the Commodore-Superintendent, the Hon. J. R. Drummond, Mr. George Turner, and Mr. Philip Thornton, Master and Assistant-Master Shipwright of the yard.

The Militia.

Ninety-one men and four officers belonging to the Lincolnshire Militia arrived at Amiens-street Terminus yesterday by the 5 p.m. train from Enniskillen, *en route* to the Royal Barracks.

The Constabulary.

Head-Constable Thomas Killeen has been transferred from Newport to Borrisoleigh, county Tipperary. He is succeeded by Head-Constable Griffin, who had been twenty years connected with the division of Borrisoleigh. In recognition of his public worth, the magistrates of Newport have presented Head-Constable Killeen with a flattering testimonial previous to his removal.

Head Constable Daniel Connor, of Mullinahone, has been appointed to the rank of Sub-Inspector.

Sub-Inspector Brownrigg and Constable Vickers, of the George's-street station, Cork, have proceeded to Hythe, for the purpose of learning the use of the Enfield rifle. Constable M'Ardle, who is after returning from Hythe, replaces Constable Vickers during his absence.

Thanks.

THE GARIBALDI FUND.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of 10s. from G. E. Browne, Esq., of Gale Bridge, Listowel; also 2s. 6d. from Henry Williams, Esq., in aid of the fund now being raised to assist Garibaldi in his noble exertions. We shall be happy to receive and forward further contributions.

The Rev. Richard Frizelle to T. M. Gresham, Esq., for £2 to provide a dinner on Whitsunday, for the Aged Widows and Female Orphans of St. Thomas' Parish—Gal. vi. 9.

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.

This talented company still continue to attract large audiences every evening. A change has been made in the programme, and many additional features introduced. A day performance (the last) will be given to-morrow (Saturday), when the boys of the Hibernian School, by permission of Colonel Mylius, will attend, and sing "Rule Britannia," and "God Save the Queen." The engagement of the Minstrels elsewhere renders their visit to Dublin a short one, and we are sure such as have not yet heard them will not allow the opportunity to slip.

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

IRISH TIMES OFFICE,

Four o'clock, a.m.

REPORTED ENTRY OF GARIBALDI INTO PALERMO.

The "Moviemento," a journal of Genoa, in its number of yesterday, alleges that Garibaldi has entered Palermo with 9,000 infantry and a squadron of cavalry. The Neapolitan troops, it says, had laid down their arms; the most extraordinary enthusiasm prevailed at Palermo.

The Paris correspondent of the "Daily News" has special reasons for believing that Garibaldi has really entered Palermo, and that he has issued a proclamation dated from that city, declaring that he assumes the provisional dictatorship of Sicily. It is said that Garibaldi has determined to make himself undisputed master of Sicily before making any attempt on the mainland. He will afterwards form a navy vastly superior to any force which the King of Naples can command, and make a formidable descent upon Calabria, by means of which he does not doubt being able to dethrone the King.

The insurrectional committee in Sicily has, it is said, sent a note to the foreign consuls, announcing that the Sicilian Parliament will be convoked.

FRANCE AND SARDINIA.

The Emperor of the French is said to be more and more dissatisfied with the Piedmontese Government, and complains that the period previous to the ratification of the annexation of Savoy to France has been taken advantage of to sell the Crown lands, which should revert to France.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, MAY 24.—Counts Antoine Szecheny and Andrassy, and a Hungarian prelate, are spoken of as having been chosen by Government to replace the three Hungarians who declined their appointments to the Council of the Empire. They are also said to have formally consented to their nomination.

TUSCANY.

A letter from Florence states that the party of the Grand Duke of Tuscany is busily employed in agitating that city. Seditious writings are posted up every night. Many of the noblest families in Tuscany do not disguise the fact that they are conspiring to accomplish a restoration.

THE PAPAL STATES.

It is said that General Lamoriciere is finding out that under a French Protectorate at Rome, his hands are as tightly bound as they would be in France. The French Commander-in-Chief would not allow him to attack the Piedmontese to assist the King of Naples.

As one of the effects of the Treaty of Commerce, it is stated that several shops in Naples are well stocked with English porcelain.

The Papal Government has seized important documents, containing instructions for hastening an insurrection in the States of the Church, the Abruzzi, and Calabria.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Paris letter of the "Daily News" says it was rumoured yesterday that the "Moniteur" was about to publish a speech of M. Lavalletto to the Sultan, so alarming as to throw the Sicilian question into the shade.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 16TH, VIA MARSEILLES.—The Marquis de Laveletta, in passing through Athens, was received with great distinction. A banquet was given in his honour by the Court. The Sultan has transmitted a complimentary message to him. Everybody is preoccupied with the importance of his mission, and is marking his course of action and the speech which, it is said, he would address to the Sultan.

The Porte has deferred replying to the Servians until after having consulted with the Powers.

England persists in her opposition to the hereditary rights of Prince Milosch. Omar Pacha is expected to arrive at Constantinople on Saturday next. It is said that he will be commissioned to represent the agitation among the Sclavonic Corporations. A Democratic Ministry has been appointed in Moldavia. The Senate has impeached the former Ministers. The Ministry of Wallachia is said to be on the point of dissolution.

The Sultan has received the decorations of the Order of King Leopold, in a private audience; but his Majesty is said to be seriously suffering from an intermittent gastric fever.

The Porte has questioned Prince Luban of Rostoky upon the rumoured concentration of Russian forces on the Pruth. It is denied that the Prince replied, as was reported, in a re-assuring manner.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE MAIL.

PLYMOUTH, THURSDAY.—The mail (s.s.) Athens, Captain Clarke, arrived here this afternoon. Her dates are Cape, 21st; St. Helena, 30th ult.; and Ascension, 4th inst. She brings 8 passengers. The Lieutenant Governor was on leave of absence, in order to make arrangements for improving Malta harbour. Sir George Grey was expected daily. Public business was generally deferred until his arrival. Parliament was to meet on 27th ult. The session was expected to be a busy one, and the leading business would most likely concern measures of administration and financial reform. One of the first questions would be the anomalous position of the Legislative Council, in having for perpetual president the principal judge of the Supreme Court. The vote for the emigration scheme would probably be repealed. Government would bring in a Convict Exclusion Bill, inflicting heavy penalties on captains bringing, and persons harbouring, convicts; the latter would be condemned to remain in penal servitude. Government would also bring in a Census Bill, and a Crown Lands Bill. A bill proposing a railway from Port Elizabeth to Grahamstown was strongly opposed amongst the Eastern Province members. A bill would be brought in for the construction of a breakwater in Table Bay, the estimated expenses of which are £400,000. Petitions were being got up praying for a restriction law to limit the rate of interest to 6 per cent., as the farmers feared that mortgages would raise the rate of interest to 12 per cent.; there was no chance of such a law being enacted. £10,000 per annum was wanted to maintain the clergy of the Church of England. An appeal to the laity for voluntary contributions had been unsuccessful, as they were jealous of the power of the clergy. The laity have proposed that the church finances should be administered by a committee with a preponderance of lay members, of which the bishop only should be president, and that the congregation should select their own clergymen, whom the bishop would approve and license.

No sales of wine had taken place, as, the prices offered being lower, farmers declined selling.—*Reuter.*

THE REVOLUTION IN SICILY.

Paris, Thursday.—The *Patrie* of this evening, after giving the Neapolitan despatch announcing the defeat of Garibaldi, says a second despatch states Garibaldi is said to have attacked the Royal troops, who were strongly entrenched, and to have completely beaten them. According to the same despatch that combat would lead to the immediate evacuation by the Royal troops of Palermo, Messina, Trapani, Catania, and Syracuse.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday afternoon.

The reported illness of the Bishop of Winchester is contradicted.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Yesterday.

In reply to the Earl of Carnarvon,

Lord WODEHOUSE said he could give no further information as to future arrangements with regard to the treaty of Turin. A conference had been proposed, but nothing definite had been fixed.

Lord LYVEDEN gave notice that on the 13th June, he should move the second reading of the bill for the abolition of church-rates.

The House then went into committee on the Union of Benefices Bill, which was passed through committee after a long discussion.

Lord BELMORE called attention to the appointment of Mr. Lyle to the Lord Lieutenancy of Derry, and asked for explanations.

The Earl of CARLISLE defended the appointment, for which he asserted that Mr. Lyle was in every way qualified.

Some discussion followed; after which,

The House adjourned at 8-40 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Yesterday.

THE REFORM BILL.

Mr. HORSMAN gave notice that on the motion for going into committee on the Reform Bill, he should propose that the House proceed by way of resolutions, to determine on which principle the future legislation on the subject should be based.

COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

Lord PALMERSTON moved that a committee be appointed to inspect the journals of the House of Lords with regard to the proceedings on the bill to repeal the paper duty, and to make a report thereon.

The motion was agreed to without observation, but amid much laughter.

The noble lord, amid the merriment, brought up the report of the committee, consisting of ten extracts in reference to the late rejection of the repeal bill, taken from the Lords' journals.

Lord PALMERSTON then gave notice that he should on next day move for a committee to search for precedents on the subject.

WINE LICENCE BILL.

The amendments to the Wine Licence Bill were considered, and several new clauses proposed; most of these gave rise to long discussion, ending in their rejection.

SUPPLY.

On the motion for going into committe of supply,

Mr. LAING said the financial business of the session had been so long delayed that the balances were exhausted, and it had become necessary for Government, to ask for a vote of credit on the civil service estimates. It would not be a large one. The Government proposed simply to take £400,000 on account, which was absolutely necessary in order to prevent confusion in the public accounts.

Mr. A. Smith and Mr. Williams protested against the course of proceeding, and hoped the House would express a strong opinion before such a precedent was established.

Mr. WALPOLE likewise thought the reason alleged by the Secretary for the Treasury insufficient. Such a course had only been adopted on former occasions when a dissolution was in prospect. He would not oppose the motion, but he trusted the estimates hereafter would be subjected to the most rigorous scrutiny.

After some remarks from Lord H. Vane,

Sir S. NORTHCOTE said the Government had only themselves to thank for the dilemma in which they were placed.

Lord FERMOY protested against the precedent, and thought the House ought to make a stand against it.

Mr. DISRAELI objected to the precedent, which was all the more dangerous because the sum asked was a small one. It would be exhausted in a fortnight, and there was no guarantee that a similar vote would not be asked when the House was engaged in important debates on other measures.

Lord PALMERSTON could not see what difference there was in principle between a vote of credit for the Civil Service, and one for the yet more important service of the Army and Navy. The Government had done its utmost to forward the public business, and it was no other fault but that of circumstances that the financial matters of the year had been so long delayed. Without doubt full opportunity would be given for the discussion of these estimates.

Sir F. Baring and Sir J. Pakington complained of the course taken by the Government.

SWISS CONFERENCE.

In reply to Mr. Kinglake,

Lord J. RUSSELL said, the Government had supported from the first the Swiss demand for the Conference, and would continue to do so as long as Switzerland desired it.

LORD A. PAGET.

Mr. LYGON called attention to the report that Lord A. Paget was connected with the Ship Building Establishment of Messrs. Green. It would be a satisfaction to the noble lord to have an opportunity of denying it.

Lord A. PAGET said the report was entirely untrue. He had in 1857 been a shareholder in certain vessels engaged in the Austrian trade belonging to Messrs. Green but he had desposed of all his shares before bringing, forward the motion for reforming the dockyards.

SUPPLY.

The House divided on the motion for going into Committee of Supply, which was carried by 135 to 107.

Votes amounting on the whole to £400,000 were taken on account of Education, the Irish Constabulary, and other items.

Lord C. PAGET then moved a supplementary vote of £2,500 for further improving the harbour of Malta.

The vote, after a long discussion, was agreed to.

BRITISH WINES.

In Committee of Ways and Means, it was agreed that makers of British wines for sale, and dealers in such wines in quantities above two gallons, should be charged a licence of five guineas.

SIR J. BARNARD'S ACT.

On the motion for the second reading of the Bill for the Repeal of Sir J. Barnard's Act,

Mr. BENTINCK, saying that the act had existed for a century and done no harm, and alleging the injury to public morality by the legalisation of Stock Exchange gambling, moved, as an amendment, the postponement of the motion for six months.

The Solicitor-General, Mr. J Hankey, Mr. J. Locke, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Malins, and Mr. Butt, supported the bill, on the ground that it was a needless impediment in the way of commercial transactions, that it was a dead letter, and a gross anomaly in our law, as making certain transactions illegal which under another form were perfectly legal. Transactions of pure gambling were still prohibited by the act of 1845.

It was opposed by Mr. E. James, Mr. Bouverie, and Mr. Henley, Sir H. Willoughby, and Mr. Vansittart, on the ground that the proposal was a disgraceful bargain between the Government and the Stock Exchange, and that it abolished a measure of real use in checking gambling, otherwise the Stock Exchange would never have demanded its repeal.

On a division the 2nd reading was carried by 181 to 58.

Mr. SPOONER, who had voted for the bill, was loudly cheered by his party as he walked up the house. When the motion was first put there was a general laugh, and but little disposition throughout to treat the division in a serious manner.

EXCISE AND ASSESSED TAXES ACT.

In committee on the Excise and Assessed Taxes Act,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER proposed a resolution, that persons should be allowed to take out game certificates for £4 for all seasons, and for bringing deer under the operation of the Game Laws.

After an irregular debate, the chairman reported progress.

The Locomotive Bill was read a second time.

PIERS AND HARBOURS BILL.

On the order of the day for going into committee on the Piers and Harbours Bill,

Mr. PAULL moved that it be referred to a select committee.

Mr. GIBSON supported the motion.

After some debate, motion was agreed to, the remaining business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at 1-11 a.m.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

Oaks—9 to 2 agst Seclusion (taken); 9 to 1 agst Vistka 4 to 1 agst Rapes (taken); 7 to 1 agst Emily (taken); 8 to 1 agst Sagitta (offered); 8 to 1 agst Butterfly 7 to 1 agst Cheesecake (taken).

EPSOM RACES.

Guineas—Petra, 1st; Sicilia, 2nd; Longlegs, 3rd. 10 ran.

Oaks—8 to 1 agst Rapes (offered); 5 to 1 agst Sagitta (taken); 11 to 2 agst Seclusion; 6 to 1 agst Emily; 10 to 1 agst Constantine; 11 to 1 agst Cheesecake; 11 to Avalanche; 14 to Vistka (all taken).

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Caledonians, 90½ to ¾; Eastern Counties, 53½ 4; Great Northern, 115 16; Great Northern A, 116½ 17½; Great Western, 68½ ¾; Great Western of Canada, 12¾ [illegible]; Grand Trunk, 8 1-16 8 5-16; London and North Western, 100⅝ 101; London and South Western, 92½ [illegible]; Leeds Northern, 82½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 41½; Midland, 116½ [illegible]; South Eastern, 85½ [illegible]; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 96½; York and North Midland, 80½. Consols close firm and steady at 95½ [illegible]. The Bank lowered the rate to 4 per cent. but this change was anticipated, and [illegible] not influenced after the announcement. Shares [illegible] but firm, and prices without any particular change since 12 o'clock. French rather higher. Reuter [illegible].

RESTORATION OF ST. PATRICK'S.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—A brief communication which you did me the favour to insert in your impression of the 19th has this morning elicited a lengthy letter from Mr. Kingsmill, wherein he vindicates the liberality of our worthy dean, which no one ever questioned, and indulges in a strain of self-glorification which might be allowed to pass unnoticed had he abstained from remarks which were not justified by anything in my very temperate letter. It occurred to me that the public "would rejoice at having an opportunity of expressing their gratitude" to Mr. Guinness for his munificent offer to restore the cathedral, and that thought alone prompted my letter. The idea of "raising a testimonial," which your correspondent attributes to me, never entered my head, for (independently of the improbability of a testimonial to an individual being raised by those who failed to raise the tottering walls of St. Patrick's) such a proceeding would doubtless be not only distasteful to Mr. Guinness, but in the highest degree absurd. What suitable testimonial could be offered to one whose princely munificence is on so vast a scale? He shall have his reward in due time, not only in that niche assigned to him by Mr. Kingsmill in the "Temple of Fame" (wherever that apocryphal building may be), but in the consciousness of having well used the "talents" entrusted to him by his Lord to promote His glory and the edification of mankind. His memory will live enshrined in that sacred edifice which in his native city he is now restoring and beautifying.

With reference to the laudable exertions of Dean Pakenham in the same good cause, I neither "deprecate all the repairs" or "deny their existence:" I neither "despise" nor "falsely ignore" what has been accomplished by him. Indeed, I should be the last person to do so.

The dean's name was not even mentioned in my letter, for the simple reason that the few remarks which it contained were only in reference to Mr. Guinness' donation. With as much truth and justice might I accuse Mr. Kingsmill of ignoring all that had been done by Dean Dawson, "Fortes vixere ante Agamemnona;" or might he upbraid you because in your leading article of Tuesday you abstained from mentioning Dean Pakenham by name.

Indeed, the dean's liberality is too well known to need any additional publicity that such notice might procure. Your correspondent, however, appears to think differently, and has given, with professional minuteness, an account of all the improvements effected by the dean since his appointment in 1843. While I rejoice that my letter has thus been the means of eliciting a semi-official statement of what has been accomplished in the matter I question whether that hon. and rev. gentleman will appreciate the good taste displayed in that document.

In my former letter I gave an extract from the "table talk" (not an "article," as Mr. K.'s incorrect inverted commas make it) of the *Guardian*—a London paper of large circulation and high character—(as you, sir, must be aware); and which, although it is a sevenpenny paper, is not on that account bereft of veracity!

Whether that journal is more disinterested and less liable than is the worthy builder himself to see things through "a low, prejudiced medium" (as he politely styles it), your readers are quite capable of deciding.

I may add, as you have already observed, that the *Athenæum* of last week contains even stronger observations than those in the extract in question. I made that quotation, as I stated, "to show what our neighbours across the Channel think of us;" and, considering that it *might* relate to a time anterior to the recent improvements, I expressed no opinion as to its accuracy.

Yet, Mr. Kingsmill, assuming me to be responsible for it, courteously proceeds to inform me that "for a man in Dublin to endorse that as true proves that he must be entirely ignorant of what St. Patrick's now is, or else he must be wilfully blind." But, supposing that I do now endorse the opinion of the *Guardian*, neither of his inferences will follow.

Being one of the most constant attendants at St. Patrick's, and having carefully studied its architecture, and being well acquainted with its condition, I cannot be "entirely ignorant" of what the Cathedral now is; and as all whom I have spoken to on the subject agree with my view, I am not inclined to accept the remaining conclusion of this "disjunctive syllogism," and persuade myself that I am "wilfully blind."

As Mr. Kingsmill lightly esteemed English opinions on early English architecture, I shall accommodate him with the opinion of an Irishman. In a paper on St. Patrick's Cathedral, read before the St. Patrick Society, for the study of Ecclesiology (of which the dean is vice-president) by Dr. Annesley Mayne, in 1855, he says:—"Be the cause what it may, the noble specimen of first-pointed architecture which Dublin possesses has been suffered to fall into a disgraceful state of decay. Its condition, indeed, may be considered a national disgrace."

Mr. Kingsmill assures us that the choir is "airy, lightsome, dry, and healthy." Surely, sir, your editorial spectacles must have been dim when you wrote—The repairs which have been carried on only prove the vast extent of dilapidation."

While all willingly testify that much has been already done by the self-denying exertions of the Dean, which alone saved his house from tumbling about his head, we must yet admit that much remains to be done before St. Patrick's will be worthy of being the metropolitan church of the second city of the empire. Mr. Guinness has nobly come to the rescue. Let no invidious comparisons mar the harmony of the work.

In the pamphlet before quoted, Dr. Mayne says of our ancient ecclesiastical edifices, that they were, generally speaking, "abandoned to neglect and decay, or, if meddled with at all, the directing mind never soared beyond that of a bricklayer and carpenter. Of this, he adds, "St. Patrick's Cathedral affords a sad and striking illustration."

Without dictating to Mr. Guinness, let us hope that in the works now in progress this mistake may be avoided, and that the superintendence of the restoration may (with the aid of the late Mr. Carpenter's plans) be entrusted to competent hands, whether English or Irish, and we shall not have to add one more to the specimens of disap-"pointed gothic."

As you appropriated to Mr. Kingsmill's letter "a little space" (as that gentleman modestly styles more than half a column), may I request that you will accord the like favour to your obedient servant,

JOHN RIBTON GARSTIN, A.M.

Merrion-street, May 23rd.

P.S.—My former letter was signed "Lucus a non Lucendo."

THE CASE OF CAPTAIN CROSBIE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—I read with much pleasure the article in your paper of yesterday, regarding the case of Captain Crosbie, and am confident that a succession of such articles must be productive of much good, and extend its benefits even to this city. As an instance of the facility with which persons are kidnapped into private asylums—an artifice occasionally resorted to, we know from experience, when it is the question of posting the family "ledger," or arranging disputed accounts—I may state that some short time before Christmas a gentleman well known in this neighbourhood suddenly disappeared, to the surprise of many of his friends. Soon afterwards, however, it became known that he had been placed in a private asylum in the Queen's County, to which he was forcibly conveyed, most illegally, as he himself states, on one medical certificate, and that given by a medical man who was an utter stranger to him, notwithstanding that there were in this city several professional gentlemen intimately acquainted with him for years. The second certificate necessary for his confinement was procured at the hotel at Maryborough, and from another strange doctor. Fortunately for himself, however, and I believe through the intervention of one of the Inspectors of Asylums who had known him previously, he was set at large, and, probably, like Captain Crosbie, will appeal to a jury of his countrymen for redress.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A Constant Reader.

Kilkenny, May, 1860.

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.

The assistant secretary of the above society has been instructed to publish the subjoined copy of a letter which was written in reply to a communication from the Very Rev. the Dean of Emly, addressed to the committee, and subsequently published in the *Daily Express*:—

"Office of the Church Education Society,
10, Kildare-st., 10th May, 1860.

"Very Rev. and Dear Sir,—I am directed by the Committee of the Church Education Society to say, that they do not feel themselves called on to enter upon either of the questions contained in your communication. By referring to the seventh Fundamental Law of the Society, which is printed in our annual report, it will be seen that the question of removing or continuing a vice-president in office is not one that lies within the province of the committee to determine.—I remain, very rev. and dear sir, yours, very faithfully,

"Alexander Leeper, Clk., Assistant Sec.

"The Very Rev. the Dean of Emly."

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S FLOWER SHOW.

The second, or May exhibition of the Royal Horticultural Society took place, yesterday, in the Rotundo Gardens, which were crowded by one of the most numerous and fashionable assemblages of persons we have seen in those favourite grounds for a very long time. Everything seemed to contribute to the enlivenment of the scene, and nothing could have been more perfect than the arrangements of the committee in every department. The day was all that could be desired, and the elements must, indeed, have been cruel and unjust which could look loweringly or dark on the gay and animated collection of ladies below, who, in all the pinks and satins of the season, graced the festivity by their presence. Shortly after the gates had been thrown open, thousands of persons could be numbered dispersed on every side of the green, rendering the whole a picture of the liveliest colours and most variegated complexion. The great progress which has been made of late years in horticulture was, perhaps, more strongly marked yesterday than upon any previous occasion we can remember, and the spread of competition, which has worked out such marvels in other spheres, has also found its students in the odorous fields of botany, with no less encouraging results. The number of exhibitors entailed upon the society the pleasing necessity of increasing their tent accommodation by the erection of a handsome new circular marquee, in addition to four others of larger dimensions, which were distributed with good judgment, and allowed full room for promenade between them. The taste manifested in the arrangement of the different specimens gave to every object a sufficient prominence and distinction. The collection of pot-roses and rhododendrons, which are, to the gentler sex, naturally, the chief features of interest in a flower-show, were remarkable for their rich purity, and pleaded well for the good feeling and taste of the fair admirers who favour them by a preference. The display of orchids was really magnificent, some of the very finest specimens of the extraordinary plant having been sent in on the occasion. The Lord Chancellor, Mr. Bewley, and Mr. J. Hone, jun., were the principal competitors, and it would be difficult to form an opinion as to which grower had been the most successful. In the tent containing the stove and green-house plants there were several fine pots in admirable condition, especially those from the Viceregal Gardens and the Chief Secretary, whose contributions have invariably been of a very high order. In the largest marquee the effect was superb. The cup-roses (for which Mr. Gray was the fortunate winner of the silver cup), and the standard, of Mr. Benjamin Lee Guinness, were very much the subjects of admiration. These two gentlemen, with the Chief Secretary, Mr. Forrest and Mr. Cranfield, competed very successfully in the various classes. The fine specimens of the pelargonium of which there were no less than ten collections, were the contributions of the Lord Lieutenant, Mr. Watkins and Mr. Herbert Mandees. The azaleas, notwithstanding the advanced period of the year for their growth, showed well, in good bloom and colour. The rhododendrons from the splendid gardens of the Earl of Charlemont were remarkable from their beauty and excellence, and of the pelargonium the best we have seen for some years was that sent in by Mr. Thomas Hutton, of Elm Park, which was singular by its size and quantity of bloom. The heaths were exceedingly fine, and evinced the most careful training. Not the least attractive object of the exhibition was the florists' tent, where the tulip was seen to perfection, and some of the rarest and very best descriptions were set forth by Mr. Lombard, Mr. Plant, and Mr. Lane, who well maintained their character as growers of this favourite flower. The fruits, particularly the grapes of Mr. Connelly, Castletown, and vegetables, are also deserving of notice. We have but mentioned a few of the most attractive contributions to the flower show, but more extensive information will be derived from the prize-list on Saturday next. The exhibition was decidedly the best which has ever taken place under the auspices of the society. By the energetic and praiseworthy exertions of Mr. Balfe, their secretary, every facility was afforded the numerous visitors of enjoying, to the fullest extent, the rich treat held out to them, and the result was the accomplishment of the most important end, the satisfaction of every one present. We look forward anxiously to the Summer Exhibition at Salt-hill, on the 24th of next month, which, we are sure, will equally sustain the high reputation of the Royal Horticultural Society.

During the day the bands of the 3rd (King's Own) Light Dragoons, and of the 22nd Regiment, under the direction of Herr Pappe, and Mr. Harry Hardy, performed selections from Beethoven, Verdi, Meyerbeer, Labitzky, and Wallace's Lurline.

THE DUBLIN WATER WORKS BILL.

At a meeting of the committee appointed to oppose the Dublin Corporation Water Works Bill, held May 21st, 1860—Thomas Dixon, Esq., in the chair—it was moved by T. A. Purcell, Esq., seconded by W. Bewley, Esq., and unanimously agreed to—"That the thanks of this committee are due, and are hereby given, to the Proprietor and Editor of the Irish Times, for the services they have rendered the citizens of Dublin by throwing open their columns to the discussion of the Dublin Corporation Water Works Bill, which has now been defeated."

FESTIVAL OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY.

London, Wednesday.—The 206th anniversary festival of this institution was celebrated to-day in the large open space under the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral. The Lord Mayor, sheriffs, and corporation went in state, and had places reserved for them on the right hand side of the pulpit. There were present the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop Nominate of York, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Salisbury, the Bishop of Carlisle, the Bishop of Ripon, the Bishop of Bangor, the Dean of Chichester, the Marquis of Bristol, the Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Tatton Egerton, Sir Frederick Currie, Bart., the Dean of Christ Church, the Archdeacon of London, Mr. Tomline M.P., and a large body of ecclesiastics. Full choral service was performed, in which the choirs of her Majesty's Chapel Royal, St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, and St. George's Chapel, Windsor, assisted. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Archibald Boyd, M.A., Canon of Gloucester, and Incumbent of Paddington. He stated that the society had been in active operation for upwards of two centuries, and now annually assisted, by pensions and donations, about 1,250 persons—clergymen, their widows, single daughters, and children. During the last year about £16,060 had been distributed, but so numerous were the applicants that the funds only permitted of very limited and often inadequate grants being made. At the present time there were 712 widows and daughters in receipt of pensions from £10 to £25 per annum, while on an average upwards of 500 clergymen and children were annually assisted. A collection was made in aid of the funds of the institution, to which the Lord Mayor and civic corporation liberally contributed.—*Globe.*

The members and friends of the corporation, to the number of about 150, assembled together at the dinner in the evening—the Lord Mayor presiding. Among those present, exclusive of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the right rev. prelates named, were the Archbishop-elect of York, the Marquis of Bristol, Archdeacon Hale, the Rev. A. Boyd, Sheriffs Phillips and Gabriel, Alderman Cubitt, the Rev. Dr. Jelf, Sir A. P. Glynn, &c.

During the dinner a selection of vocal music was performed by Mr. Francis, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Fielding, Mr. Buckland, Mr. Winn, and the choristers of St. Paul's Cathedral.

The customary loyal toasts having, after the removal of the cloth, been given, the Lord Mayor proposed "The health of the Archbishop of Canterbury, as the President of the Corporation of the sons of the Clergy."

The Primate, in acknowledging the toast, referred to the strictly limited nature of the regular provision made for the poorer clergy, observing that in cases of extreme distress they had scarcely any other resource than that of falling back upon the generosity of such a corporation as that whose anniversary festival he and those around him had met that evening to celebrate. The operations of the society, he added, had been the means of effecting much good, and had been a source of comfort to the fire side of many a clergyman who had started in life with as fair prospects as his more fortunate brethren. The most rev. prelate proposed, in conclusion, "The health of the Lord Mayor," which, as well as that of the "Marquis of Bristol and the other stewards of the festival," was duly honoured and acknowledged.

The next toast was "The Bishop of London, and the other Bishops present," in replying to which the right rev. Prelate strongly advocated the claims of the charity on the attention of the public, observing that in proportion as the sphere of action of the Church had of late years been extended, the respectable poverty which compelled a clergyman to maintain a certain position on £100 or £150 a year had increased. He expressed his gratification at finding the Corporation of London the constant supporters of the charity, and pointed out the great advantages which the institution was calculated to confer upon those clergymen who received little or no pecuniary return for their labours in the remoter districts of the country.

The Treasurer then read the list of donations and subscriptions, &c., from which it appeared that the collection at the cathedral in the afternoon amounted to £142; the contributions at the dinner to £984; which sums, together with the stewards' donations, interest on festival fund, and legacies, give a total of £3,672 as the receipts of the society for the year. The treasurer also stated that, while in 1852 the number of the pensioners of the society receiving above £10 was only 24, it now amounted to 379, thus affording manifest proof of the progress which had been made in the promotion of the object which the society had in view.

Some complimentary toasts followed the announcement of the subscriptions, and brought the festival to a close. The dinner was served by the proprietors of the London Tavern.

Temperance Meeting.—Last evening a meeting of the total Abstinence Society was held in the Metropolitan Hall. The chair was occupied by Alderman Atkinson. The Rev. Mr. Urwick, and other speakers addressed the meeting eloquently and impressively, and during the course of the evening gave many striking illustrations of the evil of intemperance. Considering, however, that admission to the building was free, and that a band of singers was present to enliven the occasion the meeting was not as large as might have been expected.

The Presbyterian Church, Sandymount.—As will be seen by our advertising columns, sermons will (D.V.) be preached at seven o'clock, p.m, on Sabbath, 27th inst., in the above church, and collections made towards liquidating the building debt (£600), when the assistance of the religious public is earnestly requested.

The Molyneux Young Men's Christian Association.—The next meeting of the above society will be held on this (Friday) evening, at 45, Molesworth-street, to commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Scripture portion to be considered—"Hebrews 10th chapter." Subject for debate—That the French Revolution of 1798 was beneficial in its results.

Historical and Literary Society.—A meeting of this society will be held on this (Friday) evening, when a paper will be read by W. T. Young, Esq., on "Popular Fallacies," and on Lord Brougham, by R. Hartford, Esq. The meeting will be open to the public.

New Potatoes.—Yesterday morning, new kemps as large as walnuts, growing in the open air, were sold at the Little-green market, at 8d. per pound. They were produced by Mr. R. Wilson, of Diswellstown, in this county, and give promise of a most abundant and healthy yield.

A petition has been presented to the House of Commons from Newtownlimavady, praying for the repeal of the Reformatories (Ireland) Act.

Cappagh Copper Mines.—The prospectus of a company about to be formed for the purpose of working the Cappagh Copper Mines in the west of this county has been issued. The title under which it starts is that of "The Great Cappagh Copper Mining Company" and on the principle of limited liability. The object proposed is the purchasing of the lease and resuming of the works of the Cappagh Copper Mines near Schull, which were suspended, it is stated, under these circumstances:—About twenty-five years ago these mines, known as the Audley Mines, were worked by the West Cork Mining Company, who agreed to pay to Lord Audley the sum of £165,000 for the minerals of his property. Of this they were £30,000 short, a circumstance which led to dissension among the partners, and between them and the executors of Lord Audley. A Chancery suit of seventeen years' duration resulted, and the property was ultimately brought into the Incumbered Estates Court, when it was purchased by the present owner. The company now in course of formation want to purchase the lease from him and work the mines, and this they propose to do by raising a capital of £60,000 in sixty thousand shares of £1 each. The consideration to be paid for the purchase of the lease and previous outlay, the prospectus states is £5,000 in cash, and fifteen thousand paid up shares. The lease is one for twenty-one years, from the 29th of September, 1858, renewable without fine for a future similar period. The royalty is one-sixteenth, and rent £50 a-year.—*Cork Constitution.*

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION.

The usual weekly meeting of the above board of guardians was held yesterday—

John O. Bonsall, Esq., in the chair.

The other guardians present were—G. G. Place, J.P.; Edmund Lawless, Cornelius Shannon, John Keogh, Thomas F. Caldbeck, J.P.; J. O. Bonsall, Andrew Rogers, Maurice Connor, John Byrne, John Prescott, John Draper, Doctor Wall, William F. Drought, Simon Ledwidge, Thomas Franklin, George Austin, Henry Kingsmill, Thomas W. Faulkner, W. B. Fottrell, Dr. Owens, Thomas Dockrell, J. H. Askins, Samuel Warren, Francis Dowling, Patrick Whelan, John Reddy, Daniel P. Ryan, J.P.; James Plunkett, T.C.; George Sykes, Carew O'Dwyer, J.P. Mr. Otway, P.L.I., also attended.

State of the House.—Remaining on previous Saturday, as by last return, 2,214; admitted during the week, 119; born, 3; discharged, 133; died, 8; remaining on Saturday, 13th May, 2,195; of the above number 1,030 were sick and infirm; 351 healthy adults; 476 healthy children; 338 aged and healthy; out-door, 288; total, 2,483.

The Clerk then read the following letter from the Poor Law Commissioners:—

"The Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, have before them the resolution of the guardians of the South Dublin Union on that part of the late inquiry into the riotous proceedings of the female inmates, which relates to the conduct of the matron of the workhouse. The Commissioners can by no means concur with the guardians in thinking that the matron's explanation is perfectly satisfactory, and they apprehend that the opinion expressed by the guardians of the long, highly efficient, and faithful discharge of her duties by that officer, whatever grounds may exist generally for such an expression of opinion, is very unseasonable at a time when the disgraceful state of the discipline, on the female side of the house, and the long unsafe state of the union property under the immediate custody of the matron, has been the subject of inquiry and remark. It would almost appear from the matron's defence that the fraudulent appropriation of articles of clothing by the female inmates was an offence limited to the date of the recent report made by her to Wardmistress O'Connor; whereas the abuse is one (as the guardians are aware) of long standing, and might have been long since the subject of searching examination, at proper seasons and in proper places, by the matron herself, instead of being investigated by her as a measure to be at once taken in the dining-hall by the master when, through illness, she could not personally attend to it. A further statement of the matron is, that she traces the misappropriation of property to the laundry department, and clears herself from blame by stating that she has repeatedly reported to the guardians the inefficiency of the person in charge of that department, and that the cause is, therefore, beyond her control. The Commissioners submit to the guardians that in declaring this part of the matron's explanation to be satisfactory, they are taking to themselves the entire responsibility of the existence of the abuse in question; and the Commissioners further suggest that as it does not appear that the abuse in question, or the causes of it, have ever yet been removed, this part of the matron's statement demands from the guardians an immediate and further consideration, with a view to some practical result. The matron's avowal that she is unable, from considerations of decency, to be present at scenes of insubordination among the female inmates, if satisfactory to the guardians, is not so to the Commissioners, who consider that the presence of the matron, when such scenes are expected to take place, affords the best chance, if attended by the exercise of firmness, and at the same time kindness of demeanour on her part, for bringing the inmates to a proper sense of their duty. The Commissioners have been less anxious in making these remarks to vindicate their previous censures of the matron's conduct than to counteract the ill effect which may be produced upon the general conduct of that officer, and by the unequivocal approval of it contained in the guardians' resolution, and they trust these observations may have the desired effect.—(By order of the Commissioners)

"B. Banks, Chief Clerk."

Mr. Byrne then moved that the above letter be considered next board day. In his opinion there was not a word in the letter to warrant the statement that there was a misappropriation of clothing. Whatever the appropriation was of the clothing from the laundry, where it remained for a week after being sent there before it was again delivered, but the clothing in the charge of the matron was never short. There were seven or eight female officers in the house who had the care of clothing, and five or six male officers, who had also the charge of the clothing, and he was at a loss to know what reason the Commissioners had for holding the matron responsible for the neglect of duty on the part of another officer.

Mr. Place seconded the resolution, which was agreed to.

The Clerk then read the following letter, in reference to the late inquiry also:—

"Dublin, 23rd May, 1860.

"The Commissioners for Administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland have received the resolution of the guardians of the South Dublin Union, relating to that part of the recent inquiry which affects the conduct of the Roman Catholic Chaplain, stating that as the Poor Law Commissioners have all the facts of the case before them, and as they alone have the right to appoint or remove officers of this class, the guardians decline to make any remark or suggestion thereon. In the propriety of this course the Commissioners acquiesce on the grounds stated in the resolution. They have already communicated their own views to the guardians on the Roman Catholic chaplain's conduct, and they regret to find that the opportunity afforded to that officer for receding from a position in which he has placed himself, in regard to the discipline of the workhouse, has not been taken advantage of. The Commissioners have therefore suggested to the Roman Catholic chaplain the propriety of resigning his office, and a copy of the letter to him to that effect is sent herewith for the guardians' information.—(By order of the Commissioners)

"B. Banks, Chief Clerk."

The following is the letter just referred to:—

"Poor Law Commissioners' Office,
23rd May, 1860.

"Rev. Sir,—The Commissioners for the Relief of the Poor have considered the letter addressed by you to the guardians of the South Union, in reference to the letter of the Commissioners of the 2nd inst., a copy of which the guardians communicated to you in pursuance of a request from the Commissioners to that effect. The Commissioners stated in that letter that the acquittal of the male officers from the charge of grossly indecent conduct towards the female inmates could have little effect in restoring the authority over the inmates so long as an officer in such a position as that of Roman Catholic chaplain maintained against them a charge of that description, and that the Commissioners could not assent to be responsible for the ulterior consequences which might arise from the continuance of such a state of things in so large a workhouse. It appears from the contents of your letter to the guardians that you do not avail yourself of the opportunity which has been afforded of receding from the line of conduct adopted by you, in consequence of certain impressions which the Commissioners, after due inquiry, believe to have been erroneous, but that, on the contrary, you continue to insist upon the correctness of these impressions, imputing to the male officers of the workhouse scandalous, abominable, and obscene conduct towards the female inmates, and endeavour further to show that they have been guilty of making false statements in their depositions before the inspector on the subject of the late riot. It is a sufficient reply to your observations that none of the female witnesses brought forward by you support your allegation of indecent conduct towards them on the part of the male officers. On the contrary, the female inmate Dalton, whose person was exposed in the tumult, and whose case seems in all probability to have been one of those from which your erroneous impressions were derived, states that her person became exposed in consequence of her falling over a bucket in a struggle with the master. In reference to your statements as to the cause of your not producing other witnesses, the Commissioners have received from Mr. Otway the following statement:—

"'The Rev. Mr. Fox is right in saying that Eliza Dalton was not one of the twelve names that he submitted to me for examination, on the morning of the 24th ult. Mr. Byrne called for this witness, and Mr. Fox made no objection, and had Mr. Byrne not called for her I would have done so myself. But the Rev. Mr. Fox is wrong in saying that I came to him, and in the hearing of one of the guardians expressed my satisfaction at the evidence that had been given that day, which he said had been so completely corroborative of his own that unless I had other witnesses who could state new matter, or, throw new light on what had been already stated, he did not deem it necessary to call any more of those he had selected. I never left the chair or came to the rev. gentleman. I never left the chair except at 2 o'clock for a few minutes, and that was to go out of the room. I never said a word to the Rev. Mr. Fox that could not have been heard by every person in the room. I never expressed my satisfaction or the reverse at any evidence, except so far as when six o'clock arrived, I submitted to the Rev. Mr. Fox as well as all others present, as to whether it would be advisable to adjourn the inquiry for another day after lasting for four days unless he thought that some of the other 12 witnesses, of whom he gave me the names on the morning of the 24th ult., could state some new matter, or add to the evidence already given on the matter, stating, as I recollect, that all the last five witnesses, for what I may call the defence, corroborated one another; but I distinctly and repeatedly stated that if the Rev. Mr. Fox thought it was necessary for his case, or in any way conducive to elicit truth on the matter of the inquiry, that I would adjourn the inquiry to next day. I state this distinctly, for I was determined, though I thought it advisable, for many reasons, to end the inquiry, to give to Mr. Fox the option of examining all the witnesses whose names he gave me on the 24th inst.' The result of the inquiry has been that neither the Commissioners nor the board of guardians, to whom the minutes of the evidence have been fully communicated, impute misconduct to the male officers on the occasion of the riotous proceedings in question, and it is necessary to protect those officers in the exercise of their authority over the inmates against the injurious effects of your perseverance in the language which you thought fit to use regarding them. The position in which you at present stand is one which the Commissioners can scarcely think you are desirous of retaining under the circumstances, and they submit to you the propriety of resigning your present office of Roman Catholic Chaplain of the South Dublin Workhouse. (By order of the Commissioners.)—

"B. Banks, Chief Clerk."

The reading of the last two letters elicited no observation whatever from the board.

Mr. Carew O'Dwyer's notice of motion, given on the last day, was then read, and which was to the effect that a case embodying the circumstances under which the Commissioners had addressed a letter to the board on the last day be prepared, and transmitted to the Chief Secretary, for the purpose of getting the opinion of the law advisers of the Crown as to whether, in point of law, an inquiry ordered by the Commissioners at the desire of the board is to be considered the inquiry of the Commissioners or of the guardians. Mr. O'Dwyer supported his resolution by some remarks, in which he urged the necessity of adopting this course.

Mr. Byrne said he did not see what necessity there existed for laying such a case before the law advisers of the Crown. If Mr. O'Dwyer only took the trouble to consult the Acts 1st and 2nd Victoria, section 3d, he would find that the Commissioners possessed all the power they assumed in the present case.

A division was then taken upon the resolution, when there were 14 against it and 12 for it.

The board then adjourned.

THE LATE PROFESSOR H. H. WILSON.

In Horace Hayman Wilson, whose death we had recently to announce, England has lost one of her most laborious and most renowned Oriental scholars. Professor Wilson had reached the good age of 75, and his name carries us back almost to the days of Warren Hastings and Sir William Jones. The mine of Sanskrit literature had only just been opened when Wilson arrived in India. There were soon many labourers in the field eager to gather the gold that seemed to lie on the surface. The large and numerous volumes of the "Asiatic Researches" give ample evidence of the zeal for Oriental, and particularly for Sanskrit studies, which was then kindled on a sudden among the civil servants in India; but there are few only among those early students whose labours have proved of lasting value. It was, in truth, due to the efforts of two men that the study of Sanskrit did not evaporate in vain talk about the wisdom of Indian sages, about the melodious strains of Indian poetry, or the unfathomed antiquity of Indian chronology. These men were Colebrooke and Wilson. They, together with Sir William Jones, will always retain their place as the founders of Sanskrit philology, a branch of modern study which has yielded, and is still yielding every day, results unsurpassed in interest and importance by any of the most brilliant discoveries of our age.

Wilson arrived in India in 1808. His first appointment was at the Mint. He soon took up the study of Sanskrit, and in 1813 he published his first work, an edition of Kalidasa's "Cloud Messenger," text, commentary, and translation. He then devoted all his time to the preparation of a Sanskrit Dictionary, and in 1819 appeared the first edition of this great work. It has been the foundation of Sanskrit philology, and will for ever remain a monument of Wilson's undaunted energy and perseverance. No single individual could have accomplished such a work at that time, and the author fully acknowledges the assistance he received from his Pandits. Nor could it be supposed that the first dictionary of an ancient language, such as Sanskrit, could be either complete or free from errors. Yet such was Wilson's accuracy, his soundness and honesty, that to the present day no scholar can dispense with his work. Whatever Continental scholars such as Humboldt, Schlegel, Bopp, Burnouf, Benfey, Roth, Boehtlingk, Weber, and others have accomplished in Sanskrit, or in comparative philology, all is due in the first instance to Wilson's dictionary. A second edition appeared in 1832; a third and much enlarged edition is now in the press, and has been entrusted by the author to Professor Goldstucker, of the University College, London. In 1820 Wilson was sent to Benares, in order to re-organise the native educational establishments, and particularly the Sanskrit College. He there collected the materials for his "Hindu Theatre," published at Calcutta in 1826; second edition, London, 1835. Whatever Wilson undertook he completed. Other scholars had published one or two plays of Kalidasa. Wilson came out at once with a complete translation of the six most popular Sanskrit plays (he left out the play of "Sakuntala" because it had been translated before by Sir W. Jones), with an analysis of 22 from among the less important dramatic compositions, and with an exhaustive essay on the dramatic art of the Hindus. His translations are not only correct, but, with the exception, perhaps, of Sir W. Jones' classical rendering of Sakuntala, more elegant and fluent than any translation from Sanskrit with which we are acquainted. It would be impossible to enumerate the articles which Wilson contributed to the journal of the Asiatic Society and other periodicals. He never wrote unless he had something new and important to say, and, like Prinsep's Essays, which have been so well edited by Mr. Thomas; like Colebrooke's Essays, which had to be reprinted only last year, we hope to see those scattered articles of Wilson published before long in a collected form. In 1832 Wilson was elected to the newly-founded chair of Sanskrit at Oxford; his rival was the late Dr. Mill, a man of sound knowledge and comprehensive acquirements in Oriental literature. Yet, with rare discrimination, the University elected Wilson, who had given the greatest proof of independent research in Sanskrit literature, and was the most likely to advance the knowledge of Sanskrit in Europe. His works now appeared in rapid succession, and every one of them marks a definite advance in our knowledge of the language, the literature, the history, religion, and institutes of the Hindus. By his edition of the Sankhya-karika, in 1838, one of the most interesting systems of ancient Hindu philosophy was rendered accessible. His translation of the Vishnu Purana London, 1840, is still the only complete translation of a Purana, and the best work in which to study the religious systems of the Brahmins in their modern degraded forms. His Introduction to the Grammar of the Sanskrit Language, for the use of Early Students, London, 1841, second edition, 1847, is still the most trustworthy guide to the intricacies of the ancient languages of the Brahmins, and his "Ariana Antiqua" (London, 1842) contains the most complete treatise on Indian numismatics, particularly on the Greek, Indo-Bactrian, and Indo-Scythian coins, collected by Mr. Masson, and first deciphered by Prinsep. He has sometimes been attacked by French and German scholars for want of critical accuracy; but he replied, with perfect truth, that few of them had ever edited or translated anything that had not been edited or translated before, and that it was easier to make a few corrections than to publish from MSS. these most difficult works, some of them unintelligible even to the most learned pundits of India. Much of his time was afterwards devoted to the continuation of "Mill's History of India" from 1805 to 1835, of which the first volume appeared in 1844. The last years of his life were almost entirely devoted to the study of the Veda, the oldest authority for the religious and social institutions of the Hindus. The only other work in which he was engaged was a glossary of Indian revenue, judicial and other useful official terms in the different languages of India, compiled for the Court of Directors, and published in 1855. He had announced his intention of publishing the Rig-Veda when he was a candidate for the Chair of Sanskrit at Oxford, but before he could carry out this plan the materials had been collected by Professor Max Muller, and on Professor Wilson's recommendation this scholar was entrusted by the Court of Directors to carry out a work which they declared to be "in a peculiar manner deserving of the patronage of the East India Company, connected as it is with the early religion, history, and language of the great body of their Indian subjects." Professor Wilson only reserved to himself the English translation. Of this three volumes were published in 1850, 1854, and 1857, corresponding to the three volumes of text and commentary published by Professor Muller. A fourth volume is now in the press, and the MS. translation, as far as it was finished at his death, has been left by him to the Indian Government, to await the completion of the text by Professor Muller. The last production of his pen was an article on Professor Muller's "History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature," for the "Edinburgh Review."

This, though a very meagre, incomplete account of Professor Wilson's works, is sufficient to give an idea of his untiring energy. We have omitted works, such as his Catalogue of the Mackenzie Collection of Indian MSS., his account of the religious sects of the Hindus, his essays on the religious ceremonies of the Hindus, and numerous other contributions to literary journals, any one of which would have been sufficient to establish his reputation as a Sanskrit scholar. As librarian of the East India House he was accessible to every one who asked for information, and there is hardly a Sanskrit scholar who has not acknowledged in his works the assistance received by him from the Nestor of Sanskrit philology. Though, owing to the nature of his studies, his name was not likely to be known beyond the limits of the learned world, few Englishmen have received a larger tribute of respect from those best competent to form an opinion of his real merit. He was an honorary or corresponding member of almost every academy and Oriental Society in Europe and India, and he shared the distinction of being an Associate of the Institute of France, with such men as Hallam, Macaulay, Owen, and Faraday. Entrusted to the guardianship of the few his fame will be more secure than if committed to the keeping of the many, and, though most of his friends have gone before him, his loss will be deeply felt, not only in England, but in France, Germany, Italy, and in India.

The Game Laws.—It is proposed in England to bring hares and rabbits under the protection of the Game Laws. Several petitions against this proposition have been presented to the House of Commons.

Sporting.

DUBLIN FOOT RACES.

We wish to direct the attention of all admirers of healthful recreation to the following programme of foot races, to come off on Saturday evening, the 9th June, on the Leinster grounds, Upper Rathmines, when the most exciting contests for the prizes may be expected to be witnessed.

Committee.—H. R. Murray, Esq.; J. R. Sutcliffe, Esq.; W. T. Corbet, Esq.; T. R. Brunskill, Esq.; C. Murphy, Esq.; J. Osborne, Esq. Honorary Secretary—T. R. Brunskill, Esq. Clerk of the Course—E. G. Le Clerc, Esq.

Small Boys' Race of 100 yards, ...	One Prize.
Flat Race of 150 yards, ...	One Prize.
Running High Jump, ...	One Prize.
Juvenile Race of 100 yards, ...	One Prize.
Hurdle Race of 250 yards, ...	One Prize.
Standing High Jump, ...	One Prize.
Hurdle Race of 400 yards, ...	One Prize.
Flat Race of half a mile, ...	Two Prizes.
Flat Race of 1,000 yards. Open to all.	To fill at the post.
Sack Race of 60 yards, ...	One Prize.

All gentlemen wishing to enter for any of these races should apply by letter to T. R. Brunskill, Esq., 21, Upper Rutland-street, on or before Wednesday, 6th June, 1860, after which no entrances can be taken.

A member of the Committee will also attend on the Leinster Grounds, on the evenings of Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at 8 o'clock, to receive entries, &c., &c. A Ladies' Prize on one of the above races.

All gentlemen must declare their colours at the time of entrance. The committee have the power, with the consent of all entered, to alter any race.

A military band will be in attendance.

N.B.—No person allowed inside the course except the stewards, and those entered for the races.

First race to start at half-past six o'clock.

On Tuesday, the 22nd May, the corner-stone of a Wesleyan Methodist chapel was laid at Oughterard, county Galway, by G. F. O'Flaherty, Esq., of Lemonfield, Oughterard, the lord of the soil. The very interesting ceremony commenced by the Rev. W. Quarry reading appropriate portions of Scripture; after which Mr. O'Flaherty, with considerable mechanical tact, performed the part allotted to him. The Rev. W. G. Campbell then gave out a hymn in Irish, which was sung with great spirit. The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. John Darcy, Vicar of St. Nicholas', Galway, and Mr. O'Flaherty, in speeches replete with Christian liberality and kindest feeling, as also by the Rev. Gibson M'Mullan, Wesleyan minister, Kingstown; Rev. W. Lough, Galway; and Alderman M'Arthur, of Londonderry, much to the satisfaction of the assembly, many of whom had come a long distance to witness the ceremony.—*From a Correspondent.*

Ecclesiastical Law.—On Tuesday, June 5th, Mr. Henry Seymour will move—"That, in the opinion of this House, the state of the ecclesiastical law in England and Ireland, and of the courts in which it is administered, and especially the act commonly called the Clergy Discipline Act, require to be amended and reformed; and that is incumbent on the Government to direct measures to be prepared for that purpose."

Steamships.—A petition has been presented to the House of Commons from the Secretary of the Irish Steamship Association, for relief from responsibility for accidents occurring without their fault.

New Work on Russia.—An interesting work on Russia, "*La Verite sur la Russie,*" from the pen of Prince Pierre Dolgoroukoff, has appeared in Paris. It exposes with much freedom, and doubtless with much truth, the internal condition of that empire. Russia and France are now on such good terms that what is disagreeable to the former cannot be viewed with indifference by the latter. Whether any complaint was made by the Grand Duke Nicholas during his stay here I do not know; but I learn that the semi-official press has been politely requested to give no extracts from so obnoxious a production. The following short passage from the opening chapter will show how liberally Prince Dolgoroukoff handles his subject, and how natural is the susceptibility of the Imperial Government. The Prince says:—"What is Russia in a political and administrative point of view? It is an immense edifice, with a European exterior, adorned with a European front, but, internally, furnished and administered in the Asiatic fashion. The very great majority of the Russian functionaries, disguised in costumes more or less European, proceed in the exercise of their functions like real Tartars. Upon what basis does the Russian Administration rest? Is it on the laws? No, certainly. No country is richer than Russia in laws, ordonnances, and regulations of all kinds; the Russian code is the most voluminous in the world; it fills 15 large volumes of more than 1,000 pages each; supplements still appear every year. But this code, so useful to the prosperity of paper manufacturers, is a dead letter for the country. The first article of the first volume, by placing the Emperor above all laws, transforms the entire 15 volumes, so thick, into the most voluminous of bad jokes. The Russian administration rests on the equality of all not in presence of the law as in Europe, but before the caprice of the Government and the venality of the Administration as in Asia. To escape from it one must form part of the camarilla of the Court, or be protected by it exactly as in Asia."

The Wife for Me.—With a healthy glow about me, and an appetite pretty sharply set, I returned to my hotel. The dinner-bell was ringing; and troops of freshly-dressed girls, with highly pomatumed and conspicuously washed fathers, were issuing from every passage, and turning up at every corner. I fell into the merry stream, and floated to my place at the *table d'hôte*, where I found my napkin properly tied about the unfathomed bottle of Beaune of yesterday. I shall not, in this year of this century, describe a French watering-place *table d'hôte*. They are all alike, from the soup to the crude peaches and dried up *mendiants*; from the loud talker who monopolises the conversation, to the presentable widow, who is the subject of universal scandal. I ate my dinner—as a gourmet should eat, we are told—in solemn silence. The young ladies tittered on all sides; eyes played like forked lightning about me, and about other gentlemen who happened to be under forty; but I kept my eye upon my favourite waiter and did homage to my appetite. Almost at my elbow, a quiet little body had sate, silent. There had not been any forked lightning darted from that quarter. It was only when the general stir and silken rustling of the ladies rising drew my attention directly to them, that I noticed this quiet little body, with her simple silk dress, plain collar, and closely braided hair. When wicked-eyes and tender-eyes rose, they threw their rumpled serviettes anywhere; but when the quiet little body rose, she paused, and carefully folded the cloth she had used, and laid it, in an orderly manner, upon the table. "That," I cried to myself, "that is the wife for me!" My eyes met hers and she blushed a little, I thought, that she had been noticed. Presently, I found her, playing with the children, in the courtyard of the hotel. She has played with children of her own since then. Whether she married me, or my chum, or my enemy, why should I tell?—*Once a Week.*

My Bordered Scotch Tweed Trousers, for Fifteen shillings, all will be found excellent value; a variety in the Ready-made department. Richard Allen, 28, Lower Sackville-street.

MOTTU WATCHES.—We have just received a large Case of the above Celebrated Geneva Watches, unequalled as timekeepers, and for their chaste design and exquisite finish.

They comprise every variety of Escapement in Gold, Silver, and Enamel, Hunting and Open Cases.

They have been manufactured expressly for our Establishment on the best cash terms, and we now offer them for sale at a very small profit on the first cost, and much under the price usually charged for far inferior Watches.

We will give ten years' engagement with each watch.

C. MARSH and CO.,
30, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Exactly opposite the Post-office Clock.)

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly Invented Application of
HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER,
forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Flexible Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.
MESSRS. DAVIES,
SURGEON DENTISTS
22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by this Unrivalled Patent, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)
Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred by patients, and they ensure, by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastication, and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. Decayed Teeth stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of no parties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed.
Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s. A set from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.
22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
Nine doors from Sackville-street.

TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanised India Rubber as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanised Indian Rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; a complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £5 5s. Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 2s.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.
N.B.—Instructions given to the Profession in the art of Vulcanising on the most scientific principle on payment of a reasonable fee.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Colds, Coughs, Shortness of Breath.—These corrective remedies are infallible for these pectoral complaints, which, neglected, often end in asthma, bronchitis, or consumption. The Ointment, well rubbed upon the chest and back, penetrating the skin, is carried directly to the lungs, when it expels all impurities. All the blood in the body constantly passes through the lungs, and there all noxious particles tending to produce disease can be quickly, thoroughly, and permanently neutralised, rendered harmless, or ejected from the system. Holloway's Ointment and Pills perfectly accomplish this purification; and by the blood, thus cleansed, the influence of these wonderful medicaments reaches the remotest part of the human body, and thus cure all diseased action whether internal or external.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

PARIS, TUESDAY EVENING.—It will be the task of some future Macaulay to form a proper estimate of what a modern Robert Clive is just now achieving in Sicily, deeds of incalculable result. Already one point is placed beyond doubt, and what the combined remonstrances of France and England failed to get, the great filibuster's sword has enforced, the reluctant and tardy offer of a constitution to that portion of Italy. Such a step cannot be now retraced, and the grant of partial self-government to this island involves by inevitable sequence the downfall of the Austrian system in the rest of the peninsula, Naples and Rome.

The present generation is hardly aware of the intense feeling created among folks who were young in 1820, at the simultaneous uprising then of Greece and the country once called Magna Grecia, the present Neapolitan territory. Prince Ypsilanti led the one, General Pepe the other. The Greeks fought it out, but the Italians were crushed by an avalanche of Austrians. It was then that Tom Moore wrote, on the entry of the latter into Naples, those unjust and bitter lines, "Down, down to the dust with them, slaves that they are."

When the world stood in hope, when a spirit that breathed
The fresh air of the olden time whispered about;
When the swords of all Italy half-way unsheathed,
But waited one conquering cry to flash out;
When around you the shades of your mighty in fame,
Filicajas and Petrarcas, seemed bursting to view,
And their words and their warning, like tongues of bright flame
O'er freedom's Apostles fell kindling—on you!

Even Dan. O'Connell and his mob shouted encouragement to patriotism then, though it was an unfortunate fact that the Liberator's second son Morgan, since M.P. for county Meath, and finally a quiet place-holder in Dublin, was then a cavalry captain in the pay of Vienna, and rode down the "rebels," pursuing them even to Sicily. He would be now all right with the Ultramontane set, but that sort of people did not then exist in Ireland.

Feldzeugmeistre Lamoriciere is at Rome, instead of being on the frontier. Whether he is wanted for young Bomba does not appear, but he is now a man of all work. He is a Breton born, and his relatives were Vendeans or Chouans, but "Chouanerie" or "Vendeism" is only held heroic when its object is absolutism in Church and State. If it be tainted with aspirations after human freedom it becomes revolutionary and all that sort of thing.

The coercion exercised on such Hungarian notables as refuse to lend themselves to the farce of an Imperial Austrian State Council, to do duty for a Parliament, is the theme of most German journals. This system for manning a council board is compared to old British press-gang. The Bannat of Croatia is equally repugnant with Hungary to such an imposture. The Croat nobles named as councillors, Nicolitz and Moczonyi, have point blank refused.

The confusion in European Turkey and on the Servian side assumes terrific proportions daily, and the dogged resistance of the old fanatic Mussulmen to any approach of reform, civilisation, or tolerance, is still sustained. Diplomacy is busy, but so is revolt and self-defence.

In Paris we have nothing to report save that the Academician Villemain, to the regret of literary circles, is fast losing his eyesight; this calamity almost immediately followed his penning a pamphlet in the style of Dupanloup (who has already lost an eye), and if either had been writers in support of liberal views there is not a doubt but that a manifest "judgment" would have been proclaimed, as Veuillot abominably did when the Royal Family of Savoy lost some of its members by death.

The system of registering luggage by rail from London all through to Paris Custom-house has worked well hitherto on the South Eastern and Brighton lines, but complaints are rife about carelessness and neglect on the South Western, via Havre. The Southampton Company is likely to learn from a jury-box what this sort of management costs. A case of very serious damage to a lady traveller last week, whose chest of wardrobe and valuables was mislaid either at Havre or Southampton, is now in legal hands. We had a very elderly agent here last year, but it seems he has been replaced by a greenhorn. Families travelling to Italy, or towards the Rhine, are liable to forcible detention here for weeks by such agency, if not to loss of baggage altogether.

Six o'clock.

Full confirmation by this evening's telegrams of Garibaldi's triumphant progress up to Monreale, five miles from Palermo. His quarters were at Partenico, and he is hourly reinforced. De Grammont, the French envoy, has quitted Rome, and is to-day at Marseilles.—"Globe Correspondent."

The following is the letter of the "Times'" Paris correspondent, dated yesterday (Tuesday), 6 p.m.:—

If one may judge from the intense anxiety which now prevails at the Neapolitan Legation here, things must be in the worst possible condition in Sicily; and if the the news came that orders had been given by the Neapolitan Government for the withdrawal of the Royal troops from the theatre of the contest, and of the complete surrender of the island to the insurgents, no one would be surprised at it. We are probably destined to see before long the example of Austria in Lombardy imitated by the King of Naples with regard to Sicily. It is thought that one of the first acts of Garibaldi will be to proclaim a Dictatorship in the name of King Victor Emmanuel, preparatory to the usual measures for the annexation of Sicily to Piedmont. On this point, however, it is said that the French Minister at Turin has given the assurance to the Neapolitan Minister at the same Court that France would view with displeasure the annexation of the Two Sicilies to the new Italian Kingdom. There is a rumour (whether serious or a mere pleasantry I cannot say) to the effect that the King of Naples is disposed to grant a Constitution to his people; but, as his people have unfortunately but little confidence in Royal concessions wrung under present circumstances, the Imperial Government of France would not refuse to guarantee the said Constitution against the possibility of a *coup d'etat*, or, as it is termed, a "Bourbon Deux Decembre." With the guarantee of France, if the report be serious, the subjects of his Neapolitan Majesty ought, of course, to be satisfied. It would appear that an understanding has been come to between General Goyon, the commander of the French army at Rome, and General Lamoriciere, the chief of the Papal volunteers. The former remains in the city to protect the Pope and keep the city tranquil; the latter will operate outside the walls. The Duke of Grammont has arrived in Paris to take the verbal instructions of the Emperor in the present emergency. The Sardinian Government has again been lectured for the ungrateful tardiness of the Parliament in ratifying the treaty for the surrender of Savoy.

RUSSIA AND THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The following is the course which it is presumed in some official quarters the Eastern question will take. The Powers which signed the treaty of Paris will address collectively a "memorandum" to the Sublime Porte, directing the attention of the Sultan to the grievances his Christian subjects have to complain of in consequence of the abuses and defects which exist in his Government, and the memorandum will conclude with a request that these abuses shall be corrected. It is believed that the Porte, which is perfectly well informed on what is going forward, will propose to appoint a commission to inquire into the facts complained of, which the Sultan says are greatly exaggerated. In the meantime a crisis will be produced by a general insurrection in the provinces of Turkey in Europe, which certain ambitious Powers will direct to their own ends.

The following letter, containing some important observations on the Eastern question, has been received from St. Petersburg, dated the 14th inst:—

"It is not without intention that the Russian journals fill their columns with letters from Constantinople, Athens, Mostar, Monastir, Sarajewo, Belgrade, containing complaints of the atrocities committed by the Turkish authorities in the Sclave provinces. They contain incredible statements of oppression, violence, and persecution committed on the Christian Rayas. The Russian public is thus excited to utter complaints and menaces which find an echo in the Palace of Tsarko-Selo. The Russian clergy having multiplied relations with the clergy of Bosnia, Bulgaria, Servia, Montenegro, and the Herzegovine, invoke the Emperor's protection, as head of the Oriental Church, in favour of their unfortunate co-religionists. The frequent reports of the Consuls-General, particularly those of Serajewo and Mostar, have supplied abundant proofs of the atrocious cruelties inflicted by the Turks on the Christians. Prince Gortschakoff has within a short time presented several of these reports at the Winter Palace, containing serious statements on the general situation of Turkey. The Emperor, losing patience, told him on one occasion, 'Well, Alexander Michaijlovitch, what do you wish me to do? The moment is not favourable to raise so serious a question without any results. Let the fruit ripen.' It appears that the Prince thinks the moment propitious and the fruit ripe, for I am assured that Alexander Michaijlovitch lately told the Turkish Ambassador, 'Hasten to apprise your Government that we have incontestible proofs that the Sublime Porte has not fulfilled its promises with respect to the Christians.' The following day there was a reception at the Prince's, and he repeated in the presence of the other Ministers what he had said the previous day, and shortly afterwards several high functionaries waited on the Prince to thank him for his manifestation. According to the reports in circulation, the Minister of the Sublime Porte immediately apprised his Government of what had taken place. The same day a statement of grievances and a demand for immediate satisfaction were forwarded to the Russian Minister at Constantinople by virtue of the Hatti-Humayoun, and in accordance with the communication made by the Sultan at the time, which is incorporated in the treaty of Paris. The relations between Prince Gortschakoff and the French Ambassador are becoming every day more cordial. Everybody here believes that this good understanding is founded on the fact of the two Governments taking the same view of the Eastern question. There are some who go so far as to say that Prince Gortschakoff has succeeded in persuading the Cabinet of Vienna of the disinterestedness of its interference in favour of the Christians in Turkey, but the Austrian Government is far from being of the same opinion as Russia on the question of Servia, where the establishment of the family of Milosch causes the Emperor of Austria serious uneasiness."

GARIBALDI.

NAPLES, 17.—The *Milan Gazette* states that the committee for the subscription to a million of muskets has taken measures, together with the Municipal Junta, for sending the sums collected to Garibaldi. The Commune of Lodi, which had already voted a sum last year towards that subscription, has just voted another sum of 6,000f. for the same purpose, and the Communal Council of Como has voted 50,000f. in aid of the Sicilian insurrection.

We extract the following from the *Patrie*:—

"According to information of the 17th, the volunteers were being joined by numerous adherents, and were completing their organisation. These adherents come to them principally from the province of Messina and from the southern part of the province of Palermo. On a great number of other points native columns are being formed, and the inhabitants show a very threatening attitude. In some localities the revolt does appear to make much progress, particularly in the towns of Alicata, and Regalmutto, where a large trade in sulphur is carried on. The above facts show that the state of Sicily is most serious."

The Sicilian National Committee have distributed an energetic proclamation, calling on all Sicilians to join in the present struggle against the King of Naples. This document concludes as follows:—

"Let us applaud the noble effects of the youthful combatants. The country will cherish their names, and hold them up as models of heroic virtues and sublime self-sacrifice. We will remain stanch at our post, even though it should lead us to prison or the scaffold. We will stand firm, repeating the words of an illustrious general, 'Brethren, if we advance, follow us; if we fall, pass over us, and march on!' Italy for ever! Victor Emmanuel for ever!"

(FROM THE DAILY NEWS SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

GENOA, MAY 20.—By private letters from Sicily I have collected some further details of Garibaldi's expedition, which, considering the absorbing interest of the subject, may be worth your publishing. As soon as Garibaldi had landed at Marsala he issued a proclamation commencing with the magic words, "Victor Emmanuel reigning." The town, at the time of Garibaldi's arrival, was occupied by only a few custom-house soldiers and veterans, who gave up their arms without resistance. The courageous band having put their artillery in proper order, a reconnoitring party was sent on in the direction of Salemi. It appears that this town was then occupied by two companies of the 17th Neapolitan infantry regiment, which, on getting wind of what had happened at Marsala, took to their heels with all possible speed. They fell back on Mazzara, where the rest of the regiment was quartered. This news was brought to Garibaldi by the Sicilian patriots just as he had begun his forward movement in the direction of Salemi. According to the statement which was current at Naples it was near Corleone that Garibaldi met the first resistance. But the Neapolitan regiment above mentioned and a battalion of sharpshooters, some say the 5th, some the 9th, were soon routed, and compelled to fall back on Alcamo, a small town 32 Italian miles from Palermo. By the time it arrived at this place the heroic band was largely increased by the numerous volunteers which had flocked from the provinces through which it had passed. It was at Alcamo that some of the chiefs of the insurrection met the gallant general, and discussed with him and with his staff the plan of the march on Palermo. On the morning of the 16th the insurgents had arrived at the Pioppo, a position which commands the Sicilian capital from a distance of eight Italian miles in the direction of Monreale. It is not stated, however, whether these insurgents belonged to the army of Garibaldi, or whether their presence was to be ascribed to a concentrating movement operated by the bands which had previously harassed the Neapolitan garrison of Palermo.

At the first announcement of these facts at Naples great was the rage of the King, who openly accused the commanders of the Stromboli and of the Capri of having treacherously allowed Garibaldi to land. A council of ministers was summoned to the royal palace, and General Filangieri and Prince Ischitella were requested to take the civil and military command of the island. This offer was, however, declined by both of them. They are too cunning not to perceive that the hours of Bourbonic power are numbered in Sicily. Orders were given to send fresh troops, which were shipped on board of six steamers put under the command of Admiral Salazar, the same man who, in 1848, captured in the waters of Corfu the vessel which had on board General Ribotti, Marquis Fardella, Londo, Delli Frani, and about 200 other Sicilian patriots. Generals Lanza and Barbalonga were soon despatched to Palermo to offer concessions to the Sicilians. These concessions were—the Count of Trani, half-brother of the King, to be an independent viceroy; general amnesty, and the construction of railroads through the island. It was generally reported at Naples, that in case of a refusal General Lanza had the power of offering to the Sicilians the constitution of 1812. It was not likely that the Sicilians would listen to the propositions of the Neapolitan Court whilst Garibaldi was at the head of an army, and the whole of the island revolutionised. It is true that the royal army is 40,000 strong, and that the garrison of Palermo reckons at least 22,000 men. But you must bear in mind that the troops having been daily harassed by the insurgents, even before the arrival of Garibaldi, they have lost courage, and that symptoms of insubordination were already manifest in its ranks. Besides, the attitude of the Palermitans was so threatening that Miniscalco had thought proper to start for Naples in order to advise the King to have the troops removed to Messina. Palermo has a brave population of 200,000 souls, and we know what wonders it was able to accomplish in 1848. The demonstrations at the Cassero, and the more recent ones of Strada Nuova and Porta Macqueda, where the women were the first to shout out "Long live united Italy! Long live Victor Emmanuel our King!" sufficiently show what sort of people the Neapolitan soldiers have to deal with. The Palermitan women even went so far as to offer their bosoms to the bayonets of the soldiers. "Now, then," they exclaimed at Porta Macqueda, "kill us all; do what you have done at Carini—take our children and massacre them. Better die than live under the infamous and tyrannic sway of your King." When a country can boast such women its freedom is already assured its cause cannot but triumph.

By the last accounts the Neapolitans were making a large ditch around Palermo, and erecting forts to defend the towns. But forts and ditches are only efficient when defended by brave soldiers. The rascals who did not shrink from staining their bayonets with the blood of women and children can certainly not be honoured with such a name.

Poor Francesco Risco died of his wounds at the hospital of Palermo on the 27th of April. The corpse was concealed in a house, that it may be buried with due honours when liberty shall have dawned on the island. As you may easily imagine, the news of Garibaldi's landing has created a great sensation at Naples; but I am sorry to say the demoralisation of the Neapolitans has reached such a disgraceful pitch, that I almost despair of seeing a revolution break out in that town. The patriots are ashamed of the cowardice of the people. If the leading men of the Neapolitan liberal party do not make an effort in Calabria or in the Abruzzi, or even in Naples itself, history will certainly pass a severe judgment upon them.

HUNGARY.

(FROM THE TIMES' PARIS CORRESPONDENT.)

A new pamphlet on Hungary, "La Hongroi et la Crise europeene," will appear in a day or two. It doubtless awaits the sanction of the "Administration," of which there is but little doubt. Much importance is attached to this publication for more reasons than one, and the principle is from its being, as I am assured, the faithful expression of the opinions and feelings of those who are looked up to here and in Hungary as the leaders of the movement against Austria. I have selected the first and last chapters of the pamphlet, as giving a fair notion of the aspirations and plans of the Hungarian party. It opens thus:—

"Europe is now in the midst of a serious crisis. From one end to the other disorganisation and reorganisation are proceeding simultaneously. Her old constitutive principles are each in their turn devoured by the spirit of the age. The pretended Divine right of monarchs is giving place to the natural and imprescriptible rights of nations; the equilibrium of states remains overthrown, while the harmony of nationalities is constituting itself. The great struggle between the dynastic and popular elements has now been in progress for 70 years. Europe, thirsting after peace and for ever harassed with war, will enjoy no sound repose, no certain future, until the victory is secured, not here and there, but everywhere at once, to the rights of nations over the sovereignty of monarchs.

"It was in obedience to this principle that European diplomacy, after the war in the Crimea, endowed the United Principalities with a liberal constitution, and strove to regulate their relations with the Ottoman Empire in a more equitable spirit. From this same principle sprang the war in Italy; the powerful hand which let loose the tempest thought proper to arrest it in its irresistible course, by signing the peace of Villafranca. Every one is now well aware that the attempt did not succeed, and that the complications of Italy are still far from a definitive settlement. This vital problem of modern times was also the cause of the insurrection of Hungary in 1848-49. Though suppressed by the intervention of 100,000 Russians, whom Nicholas I. sent to the aid of his brother of Austria, the struggle revives in the movement, so unanimous, so peaceful, and yet so firm, of which Hungary for eight or nine months past has offered the splendid spectacle.

"Central and Western Europe watch this movement with a breathless attention—a sympathetic anxiety to which, if I may be allowed the expression, Hungary has been but little accustomed. Before 1848-49—before that revolutionary drama in which Hungary played so glorious a part, that country was for the rest of Europe a kind of *terra ignota*. After being admired for a brief interval as an heroic nation, even by those who allowed her, in contempt of all international law, to be crushed by the coalition of the Czar with the Emperor of Vienna, Hungary was soon forgotten again. Not a thought was given to her till ten years afterwards, at a moment when she was thought ready to respond to the cannon of Solferino—ready to co-operate in the complete and definitive deliverance of the Italian nation by recovering her own independence. Since the peace of Villafranca, which appeared to have ruined all her hopes, Hungary has never ceased to remind Europe of her existence, and Europe at last takes as much interest in the Hungarian question as if, from being internal, it was destined ere long to become external.

"From the very beginning of the great movement which now agitates the Hungarian nation the press of Germany, Italy, France, and England sympathised with it. That sympathy has gradually extended to the public, and in the most important of all the deliberative assemblies of Europe—in the English Parliament—the name of Hungary has been heard. At this moment there, perhaps, is not a single journal which does not acknowledge the gravity of the Hungarian manifestations, nor a statesman who does not take a deep interest in them.

"The general situation of Europe, which we have attempted to sketch in a few words, and the situation of Austria in particular, sufficiently account for this anxiety. Diplomacy has long endeavoured to legitimise on international grounds the existence of that agglomeration of countries and nationalities, brought together by chance and retained by force, which is called the Empire of the Hapsburg; diplomacy has raised Austria to the rank of a necessity for the balance of power, by proclaiming it the barrier of Western and Eastern Europe against the dangers which threaten both from the North. The events of 1854 and 1855 must have convinced the least perspicacious of diplomatists that Western Europe may safely rely on its own strength, and that, in any case, Europe cannot leave her defence to Austria, a Power unable to maintain herself. The famous *barrier* is visibly crumbling away, being attacked at the summit by corruption, and sapped at the base by the implacable hatred of the peoples, upon which it weighs with all the inertness of a dead body.

"This agony becomes still more critical for Europe, owing to the helpless condition of the 'sick man.' Only yesterday the Bourse of Paris was alarmed by a report that a Russian army of 40,000 men had crossed the Pruth. Whether the news be false or only premature, it is beyond all doubt that Turkey, and especially the Christian East, is rapidly approaching a new crisis, and that Russia begins to think she has waited long enough.

"Between these two 'dying men' we see Hungary all excitement, watching for the favourable moment to extricate herself from an insupportable state. If it is not her lot to give the two patients the finishing blow, she will surely precipitate or delay the catastrophe; the nature of the solution that will intervene evidently depends on her. What, then, can be more natural than to see the eyes of all diplomatists turned towards the banks of the Danube and the plains of the Theiss?

"That Hungary, though reputed dead, is still alive; that Austria, which was supposed to be in good health, is physically and morally exhausted, is the conviction forced upon every impartial observer.

"Surprised or alarmed by this revelation, politicians ask—Might not Austria work her own regeneration by satisfying Hungary, and would not reconciled Hungary become, as in the 18th century, the firmest support of the Hapsburg-Lorraine dynasty?

"If Austria persists in refusing all serious concessions—if Hungary, out of all patience, resolves to recover what they refuse to restore—what would be the character, what the result, of that supreme struggle?"

The pamphlet then gives an account of the relations subsisting between Hungary and Austria. It explains how the revolution of 1848 was brought about; and it quotes the declaration of the Diet which formally deposed the Hapsburg dynasty as Sovereigns of Hungary. The following is the concluding portion of the work:—

"Any reconciliation with that house is henceforth impossible. We owe it to the laws of God, to our country, to morality, to honour, to Europe, and the interests of civilisation, to proscribe this dynasty from the throne of the Kings of Hungary; to leave it to the judgment of God and to the abhorrence of public opinion, of morality and honour. Hungary henceforth forms a European state, free, self-governed, and independent.

"Are the eminent patriots who possess the confidence of the nation and who direct the present movement now prepared for this extremity? I am not sure of it; still I have good grounds for thinking so. But it is certain that the declaration of independence of April, 1849, if repeated in May, 1860, would be received with general enthusiasm throughout the country, and abroad would have far better chances of success than it could have had 12 years ago.

"The reader must already understand why the immense majority of the Hungarian population at present see no other possible issue from the crisis than the complete rupture of the bonds which have ever been the bane of Hungary, and which Austria, during these last two periods, has rendered absolutely intolerable. We have also demonstrated that the Cabinet of Vienna itself indicates this solution as the only one possible, when it formally condemns the system of Government it has imposed on Hungary since 1849, and yet it has neither the courage nor the honesty to relinquish it and satisfy the demands of Hungary, which it has also acknowledged to be just.

"The attitude of Europe, with regard to the efforts of Hungary for self-liberation, cannot possibly be the same now as it was in 1849. Time has advanced, and the situation is infinitely more favourable for Hungary. In its very defeat that generous nation showed in 1849 that it was more than a match for the great Power called Austria. The assistance of 200,000 Cossacks and the treason of a Hungarian General were required to vanquish the hastily raised army of the Honveds. Since 1849 Hungary has shown that brute force cannot subdue her. In other words, Hungary has convinced even the most sceptical that she is full of vitality. Would Europe refuse to a strong nation the possibility of becoming independent—to a nation full of life the right to live?

"We do not think so, and less than ever at a moment when everything is in favour of enfranchising nationalities, of rendering nations masters of their own destinies. 'Hungary for the Hungarians,' is surely the logical and inevitable corollary of 'Italy for the Italians!' Neither France, which has supported this just and beneficent idea with equal courage and generosity, nor Great Britain, which seems seriously jealous of the immortal glory and European popularity secured by France from this liberating effort, will now wish to prevent the Hungarians from doing with their own means what the Italians have accomplished with the aid of French treasures and French blood. Russia will not again give Austria an opportunity of 'astonishing Europe by her ingratitude,' as Prince Schwarzenberg boasted after the Russian invasion of 1849. Prussia is beginning to see the advantages she would find in the following her own providential destinies, in standing forth as the representative and champion of liberty and progress in Germany. She cannot now so far forgot herself as to realise the hopes which for an instant she held out to Austria during the Italian war, by promising to assist her against any general revolt in Hungary. The openly sympathising attitude of the two Western Powers in favour of the new changes preparing in Italy, and the passive observant attitude of the Northern Powers justify these hopes. The events of which the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies is now the scene can but encourage Hungary to declare the popular will, and hasten the general enfranchisement of nations by regaining her own liberty. At a moment when each nationality is constituting itself Austria persists in creating a polyglot chaos. Each of the elements composing her empire follows its own natural course; and, that being exactly contrary to the course so unwisely adopted by the Hapsburgs, it is natural that an Italy and a Hungary should revive and consolidate themselves on the soil which has borne for so many centuries the deplorable sway of Ferdinand II., Leopold I., and their worthy apostolical successors."

SARDINIA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT OF THE DAILY NEWS.)

TURIN, MAY 21.—Parliament continues to amuse itself with idle theoretical questions embodied in bills brought in by private members, since the Cabinet has not submitted any important measure to the discussion of the Chambers, except the French treaty, which is still in the sections. Three only of the nine sections approved of it without further question; the other six wished for explanations about the extent of the eventual French assistance, the guarantee of the Æmilia and Tuscany, the exact sum of the public debt to be assumed by France, and about the boundaries on the side of the maritime Alps. Count Cavour told them openly that the ratification of the treaty must be treated as a question of confidence in the policy of the Cabinet, and as a political necessity; he could not give any explanation of the views of the French Government, or promise a formal guarantee of the Central Italian annexation, though this aggrandisement was the ostensible reason of the alleged uneasiness of France, and of the cession of the Transalpine provinces. The question of the debt and of the boundaries being likewise as yet unsettled, he asked for the ratification as a sign of confidence. The sections, whose deliberations are secret, declared their apprehensions allayed, and the report for the full chamber was yesterday drawn up, and presented to-day; thus the real work of the session begins soon. As far as we may speak about the probable result, the Cabinet commands certainly an overwhelming majority, and the ratification of the treaty is safe beyond any doubt; still there exists some uneasiness on account of the ill-feeling which might arise from the discussion, both at home and abroad—that is to say in the Tuileries. Count Cavour is well aware that the cession of Savoy is favourably received by the population, and that the question of Northern Savoy and of Swiss neutrality has never disturbed Italian politicians; but the cession of Nice is very unpopular. Italy submits to it only in the hope that the assistance of Napoleon will not be withdrawn from Victor Emmanuel in the last inevitable struggle for Venetia, and that the French Emperor will not make any objection to the eventual absorption of the Marches, of Umbria, of Naples, and of Sicily by the Upper Italian kingdom; or at least that he will guarantee the inviolability of the boundaries as they have been extended by the annexations. Since it is impossible for the Ministry to give any pledge about all these questions, Count Cavour's hands are somewhat weakened; people trust him, still they fear he might be outwitted by the powerful ally whose ulterior plans are hidden in darkness. The mind of the nation is excited, full of suspicions, uneasy about Lamoriciere's preparations, about the Austrian plans, about the future of Italy. It cannot long remain in such a state of tension, and the great mass of the volunteers in the new regiments is in a fermentation somewhat dangerous to discipline. War alone can change this position, and it is scarcely possible that more than one year can pass without a war.

Lamoriciere's feverish activity has received the first check, which shows clearly enough that Cardinal Antonelli maintains his ascendancy over the mind of the Pope. An order has been issued which excludes Lamoriciere intermeddling with the administration, and reminds all the administrative officials, not belonging to the War-office, that they have to receive their orders exclusively from their respective ministers. Such being the case, the want of funds will soon put a stop to the so-called organisation of the army, which until now was rather a disorganisation. The African general cannot rely exclusively on the uncertain and irregular arrival of St. Peter's pence, a source which must soon dry up, whilst the army must be provided for in a constant regular way. Lamoriciere's greatest obstacle, however, is the want of hearty co-operation in the other departments of the Papal State. He is a Frenchman, and in his zeal for the Pope he forgets that he has to deal with Italians, who, however accustomed to be snubbed by foreigners, invariably get the better by passive resistance. They, too, know the great key to Napoleon's success—I mean the axiom, that "in the long run, the world belongs to quiet, patient intelligence."

For the last three day Turin has been painfully excited about Garibaldi's expedition, on direct news having come from his headquarters since his landing at Marsala, whilst a despatch of the Neapolitan minister Carafa to the Neapolitan ambassadors, spoke of a defeat of the patriots at Calatafani on the 14th. It was even mentioned that Nino Bixio had fallen; but we know now with certainty that Garibaldi was on the 15th at Alcamo, and has pursued his march to the right of Palermo, towards Corleone. Even the Neapolitan despatches acknowledge thet the fight at Calatafani was not decisive, that the troops retreated to Palermo—in fact that they were beaten by those 700 insurgents, led by Nino Bixio. According to the last private information picked up by merchant vessels, Garibaldi's force at Alcamo amounted already to 6,000 men, and he expected to be at the head of 12,000 insurgents within a week.

The treaty of Zurich between Austria and Sardinia was ratified to-day as a matter of form, since the eternal peace and amity between Victor Emmanuel and Francis Joseph, their descendants and successors, stipulated by the first point, sounds now really like a bad joke. I shall return in my next letter to some interesting explanations given by Count Cavour, and to the most eloquent speech of Tecchio. The discussion of the treaty with France is to come off on Friday.

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF CHANCERY—YESTERDAY.

IMPORTANT TO SOLICITORS.

Orme v. Fetherstone H.

At the sitting of the court the Lord Chancellor intimated he would dispose of this case so far as the professional character of Mr. Fetherstone H. was concerned.

Mr. Brewster, Q.C., said that before his lordship did so, he begged to state that Mr. Serjeant Lawson had an interview with Mrs. Orme yesterday, and she was most anxious that no further proceedings should be taken in reference to this matters so far as she was concerned. Mr. Fetherstone had done ample justice to her, and she and every member of the family were most desirous that the matter should rest in its present position.

Mr. Warren, Q.C., who spoke in a scarcely audible tone of voice, was understood to say that though Mr. Fetherstone had still legal rights which he might enforce, having read the judgment of his lordship, and the Lord Justice of Appeal, he consented to waive these rights, and to act towards Mrs. Orme in a way which met with her entire approbation and satisfaction.

The Lord Chancellor said—So far as the interest of Mrs. Orme is concerned, everything has been done that justice can require, but I intimated, at the close of the case, that there remained behind the duty that devolved upon me, of considering what the result of all these transactions might be. I am placed, with regard to Mr. Fetherstone, in a double capacity of great difficulty. I am here the head of both branches of the profession. I am here, I may say, bound to protect the public; I am also bound to see that every member of these professions discharges his duty to the public and to the court with perfect fidelity, with perfect integrity, and with perfect absence from any course of conduct which might prejudice the interests of the clients confided to his charge. I am further here in this position. I am a member, *ex officio*, of almost all the public bodies of which Mr. Fetherstone happens to be solicitor, and I am therefore placed in the difficult position of determining what course I should, individually in one sense, and publicly in another, advise and pursue. I stand in a peculiar position as regards this case. I am willing to avoid any course of action which would cast any permanent slur upon the gentleman's family, upon the character of the gentleman himself, or upon the profession to which he belongs. I am most anxious to avoid that, but I do not myself see what course is open by which it can be avoided. I must leave the consideration of that question to Mr. Fetherstone and his better advisers for some time; I will, therefore, let the matter stand over to the last day of Term, in order that, if possible, some course may be taken by him, under their advice, which may enable me to see that justice is satisfied, the public protected, and every man who regards the honour and respectability of the profession saved from the slightest slur.

ROLLS COURT—YESTERDAY.

His Honour sat at eleven o'clock.

Homan v. Skelton.

Mr. Serjeant Lawson, Q.C.; Mr. Chatterton, Q.C.; and Mr. Leech, appeared in this case for the petitioner.

Mr. A. Brewster, Q.C.; Mr. Edward Sullivan, Q.C.; and Mr. M'Blane, for the respondent.

This was a cause petition filed on behalf of the petitioner, the prayer of which prayed for the specific performance of a covenant in a lease bearing date the year 1827. It appears the lease was made by Rosabella M'Neill to James Forde, of certain lands in the county Louth, and the covenant in respect of which the petition was filed provided that Rosabella M'Neill should, if she became entitled so to do, either separately or jointly, with others entitled, grant to James Forde, his heirs and assigns, a lease of the said lands for a longer term than was given in the lease then executed. This was to be done at the request and cost of James Ford his heirs or assigns, and the longer term was not to exceed three lives, but with a covenant for perpetual renewal on payment of a peppercorn as a fine on the fall of each life. The petitioner, seeking to have this covenant in the original lease carried out, is a judgment creditor of Robert M'Neill, who became entitled to the lessee's interest. The respondent represents the interest of Rosabella M'Neill. The defences are—first, that this was a personal covenant of Rosabella M'Neill, and is not binding upon the estate; secondly, that the right having accrued in 1827, it is now barred by the statute of limitations. It was further relied upon that James M'Neill, in respect of whom, as well as of Robert, the petitioner claimed, had made a watercourse on the premises, which it was contended was waste, and was a forfeiture of the right to the lease sought to be obtained, and it was submitted that the petitioner had no right to sue, he being merely a judgment creditor, and having no right in the lands. Laches were further relied upon as defences.

Mr. Neville, county surveyor of Louth, and Mr. Christopher Mulvanny, engineer of the Grand Canal, were examined *viva voce*, in order to prove that the lands were increased in value by the making of the water-course in question.

The case, which is of a very complicated character, occupied the court the greater part of the day, and, at the conclusion of the arguments,

His Honour reserved judgment.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—YESTERDAY.

The Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice O'Brien, and Mr. Justice Hayes sat shortly before three o'clock, they having been up to that time engaged consulting with the Barons of the Exchequer in reference to a case argued before them in the Court of Exchequer Chamber.

Fahy and others v. the City of Dublin Steampacket Company.

This case stood over from the previous day. The action was brought by the plaintiffs, the owners of 104 head of cattle, against the City of Dublin Steampacket Company for breach of contract. The contract was to carry the cattle in question from Dublin to Manchester, so as to have them in time for a market there. They were shipped on the 31st October on board the Trafalgar, one of the company's vessels. The vessel sailed at two o'clock, and when she got somewhere beyond the Kish light, the weather became so violent that the captain, in order to save the vessel, put about, and made for Kingstown, as a port of safety. The ship arrived at Kingstown at 5 o'clock, where she remained for the night. Next morning the storm had not abated, and the captain did not consider it safe to proceed on the voyage. He accordingly put back to Dublin, and redelivered the cattle on the quays. In consequence of this alleged non-performance of the contract, the plaintiffs alleged they lost the market, and thereby sustained considerable loss. The case was tried before the Lord Chief Justice at the last assizes for Kildare, when there was a verdict for the defendants. A conditional order had been obtained for a new trial, on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of evidence. The case came before the court on Wednesday last, by counsel coming in to show cause against the conditional order.

The Lord Chief Justice stated that the court had considered the case very fully, and had arrived at the unanimous opinion upon the main portions of it. There was a small portion of the case, however, upon which they were unable to come to a conclusion—namely, as to the sum of £32 which had been paid by the plaintiffs in providing food for the cattle. They would defer giving judgment, in order to afford the parties an opportunity of coming to some arrangement on that point.

Dr. Ball, Q.C., on behalf of the defendants, said they would have no objection to pay that sum, which was all the plaintiff could expect.

The case was directed to stand over.

Counsel for the plaintiffs—Mr. Battersby, Q.C.; Mr. Charles Barry, Q.C.; and Mr. Martin. For the defendants—Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon, Dr. Ball, Q.C., and Mr. Tuthill.

Kidd v. the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway Company.

Mr. J. Hamilton moved for a conditional order for a *mandamus* to compel the defendants to remove an obstruction to a county road, which they had intersected by their line of rail, and had stopped up so as to prevent its being used by the public. The case was but partially gone into when the further hearing was adjourned for the purpose of having produced a map of the locality.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron, the Hon. Baron Fitzgerald and the Hon. Baron Hughes.)

Hartford v. Sidney Herbert, Secretary for War.

Mr. Denis C. Heron renewed an application which he had made on a previous day in this case, for an order to substitute service of the writ of summons and plaint, by serving Colonel Frome and Captain Synge. The action is brought by the plaintiff, a builder, to recover from the defendant, who is the Hon. Sidney Herbert, Secretary for War, a sum of £589 11s. 5d. for work and labour done in connection with the building of a school-house near the chapel at Newbridge Barracks, county Kildare.

The gentleman on whom service was sought to be effected, it appears, had been engaged in measuring and inspecting the work, the former being the District Commanding Engineer.

The plaintiff alleged the impossibility of bringing his action, unless such service as he required was permitted.

The Lord Chief Baron, at the close of Mr. Heron's remarks, said the difficulty in the case was that although the defendant was sued in his capacity of Secretary for War; yet, if the action were successful, he would be personally responsible, even although he ceased to-morrow to occupy his present official position. It was, therefore, necessary to have regard to his interest, both in a private and public respect. The court were of opinion that the defendant's land and law agents should be the parties served.

Order accordingly.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice, and Justices Ball, and Christian.)

Hartnett v. J. O. Lever, M.P.

Mr. Curtis, on behalf of the plaintiff in this case, moved to substitute service of the summons and plaint on the solicitor and the agent of the defendant, who are resident in Dublin. The action was brought to recover damages for alleged breach of contract in not providing plaintiff and his family with good and sufficient food and sufficient surgical attendance on the voyage from New York to Galway, on board one of the vessels of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steamship Company's steamers, in October, 1858.

The Court granted the application, directing service to be effected through the post, on the defendant himself, as well as the parties named in the application.

O'Connor v. Reynolds.

The arguments in this new trial motion were resumed, and at their conclusion

The Court reserved judgment.

COURT OF PROBATE—YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Keatinge.)

In the matter of Malachy Redican, deceased.

Mr. Harkan moved, in pursuance of an order made in the Landed Estates Court by Judge Dobbs, to raise a representative to the chattel property of deceased, situate on the lands of Sneggeen, county Sligo, and which are to be sold, to have the service of the citation by posting on the premises substituted for personal service on Anne Redican and other children of deceased. The motion was grounded upon the affidavit of the person employed to make the personal service, which stated that although he made several attempts he could not succeed in handing the document to the parties, though he believed they were on the premises at the time. He had consequently to post copies upon the door.

The application was granted.

Crozier v. Philpot.

Mr. Purcell applied, on behalf of the defendant, for liberty to have a subpœna served upon Mr. Robert Burkitt, attorney, to oblige him to give evidence with regard to the question of costs in this case, which had been tried at the last after sittings, when a verdict was returned for the plaintiff. The defendant relied upon a will which was declared to be invalid. Since the trial, however, he was informed that Mr. Burkitt could have given evidence which would have gone to show that the testator had not been in such an infirm state of mind as had been alleged. His lordship said he considered the application a very unusual one. If it were the defendant's intention to move for a new trial, he could understand it, but not otherwise.

Mr. Purcell said it was not thought desirable to look for a new trial, as the property was very small. His lordship said he could not grant the application, but would extend the time until Wednesday, to move for a new trial, if the defendant was so disposed.

Spring v. Spring.

Dr. Townsend applied on behalf of Henry Spring, to have the appearance entered to the citation served on his mother Johanna withdrawn. It was was shown that the appearance in this case had been entered through misapprehension, as the said Johanna did not authorise it to be done. She and all the next of kin were now desirous that the letters of administration should be granted to his client.

His Lordship ordered the usual side bar rule to be entered in the case, and the appearance of Mrs. Johanna Spring to be set aside.

JUDGE HARGREAVE'S COURT—YESTERDAY.

The Assignees of Denis Kelly v. Boland.

Mr. Armstrong, Q.C, with whom was Mr. Sidney and Mr M'Cready, solicitor, applied on behalf of the defendant in this case, that his lordship should grant a new trial on the ground that the case had not been fully investigated at the former trial, which took place before the Lord Chief Justice in the Queen's Bench in February last. The issue had been directed by Judge Hargreave to try whether any sum of money is now due on foot of a certain mortgage dated the 2nd of March, 1843, made between James M'Auley, deceased, and the late Mr. James Blake. The plaintiffs in the case are the assignees of Mr. Denis Kelly, of the county of Galway. It appeared he had purchased from the widow of M'Auley an assignment of the lease of the premises on which the mortgage was made—namely, a small hotel in Connemara, and a few acres of land. The defendant is the assignee of the mortgage, having bought it from Mrs. Blake, the administratrix of the original mortgagee, which was a sum of £100. The plaintiffs alleged that in the year 1847 the late Mr. Martin, of Ballynahinch, being indebted to Mr. M'Auley, discharged that debt by paying off the mortgage. It was paid by Mr. Martin accepting a bill for £128, at three months. The bill was discounted by the Provincial Bank in Galway, and was subsequently paid by a cheque drawn by Miss Martin, whose father had died in the meantime. Mr. Denis Kelly, on examination, proved that he was present when the arrangement was made between Mr. Martin and Mr. Blake, on the 2nd of April, 1847, for the discharge of the sum due on foot of the mortgage. He also swore that the deed of mortgage and the lease were handed to Mr. Martin; he further proved that an endorsement was put on the deed, stating that the payment had been made in discharge of the mortgage. When the deed of mortgage was produced it was found that it did not contain any endorsement whatever, and Mr. Denis Kelly alleged that it had been erased. For the defence it was stated that Mr. Martin had advanced the money to Mr. Blake, and taken the mortgage as security for loan, and that Mr. D. Kelly's statement of the transaction was untrue. Further, it was denied that Mr. Martin owed any money to Mr. M'Auley who was a tenant of his. The action arose in consequence of a petition having been presented in the Landed Estates Court, by Dr. Boland, the assignee of the mortgagee, from Mrs. Blake for a sale of the property. The petition was resisted by Mr. Denis Kelly, on the ground that the mortgage had been discharged, and, his credit having been impeached, an issue was then directed to try whether the mortgage had been paid or not. The jury found for the plaintiff, counsel for the defendant having withdrawn in consequence of an expression of opinion from the Chief Justice.

Mr. Charles Barry, Q.C. (with Mr. Michael Morris, Mr. Martin, and Messrs. D. & T. Fitzgerald, solicitors), opposed the application for a new trial, and stated his lordship should be slow further to protract the litigation in the case, which had been kept up *usque ad nauseam*, the matter having been before the Landed Estates Court no less than thirteen times, and having been already fully investigated before the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench and a special jury.

Judge Hargreave, having heard the arguments of counsel, deferred judgment.

LANDED ESTATES COURT—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Hon. Judge Dobbs.)

COUNTY CORK.

In re the estate of Bartholomew Gibbings, and others, owners and petitioners.

Lot 1—Lands of Ballyroe, containing 169a. 0r. 37p., held under lease for ever; rent, £54 1s. 6d. Sold to Mr. Walpole for £1,505.

Lot 2—The lands of Marybrook, containing 98a. 1r. 24p., held under lease for 100 years, from January 22nd, 1851; profit rent, £110 6s. 3d. Sold to Mr. West (in trust) for £2,440.

Lot 3—Part of the lands of Marybrook, containing 72. 2r. 23p.; profit rent, £79 16s. 11d. Sold to Mr. Walpole for £1,720.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

GARIBALDI IN SICILY.

The "Post's" Paris correspondent telegraphs that a proclamation had been issued by Garibaldi, in which he took upon himself all the responsibilities of the Dictatorship of Sicily.

DEFEAT OF THE REBELS.

NAPLES, MAY 23.—The rebels encamped at San Martino, near Monreale, have been beaten twice and driven from their position, and pursued to Partinico, with very considerable losses. One of their leaders was killed. The heights which were occupied by the rebels have been taken by the Royal troops.

ITALY.

ROME, MAY 23.—An official despatch, dated Naples, 22nd, states that the insurgents in Sicily were attacked and dispersed on the 21st inst., by the 9th battalion of Royal Chasseurs; 128 of the rebels were killed. The insurrection was making no progress.

THE TURKISH DIFFICULTY.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 24.—Prince Gortschakoff has sent instructions to the Russian representatives at the Courts of the Great Powers, explaining why the Turkish Ambassador was not invited, with the Ambassadors of Austria, France, Great Britain, and Prussia to receive the proposals of Russia relative to an inquiry into the condition of Christians in Turkey. Prince Gortschakoff says the question of the Christians in the Turkish Empire is a question of general interest, reserved for the consideration of the European Conference, which, for nearly fifty years, has consisted of the Five Great Powers exclusively, among which Turkey is not included. It had not been necessary to call the representative of the Porte to this assembly of ambassadors, because she signed the Treaty of the 30th of March, 1856. The same claim could have been made by Sardinia, whose participation in the negociation in question would have been opposed by Austria. It was, therefore necessary to exclude the Porte, in order to avoid the admission of Piedmont, and to confine the deliberation to the Great Powers only.

NAPLES.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times," writing last night, says, whatever fresh intelligence may have been received from Naples, none of a kind favourable to that Government has transpired. It may, therefore, be inferred that the movement in Sicily is making progress.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Times" says the prevalent opinion in that capital is, that Sicily is lost to the Bourbons.

A report transmitted from Brussels that Garibaldi had entered Palermo is considered premature.

AMERICA.

QUEENSTOWN, MAY 23RD.—The Canadian mail steamer North Briton, which left Quebec on the 12th instant, has arrived. She landed all mails. Vera Cruz advices are to the 1st instant. The Constitutional Government has rejected the mediation of England, and Miramon was defeated on all sides.

NEW YORK, MAY 12TH.—The steamship New York and City of Manchester had sailed that day, with about 322,000 dollars in specie. Stocks firm. Money unchanged. Exchange firm. The flour receipts amounted to 14,000 barrels, and the market dull. Corn steady. Ashes steady.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

SOUTHAMPTON, MAY 24.—An explosion from fire has just occurred on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Orissa, lying in Southampton docks. The deck, cabin, bulkheads, &c., were blown to atoms. Five men have been brought ashore, and sent to the infirmary.

EPSOM RACES—MAY 24.

Two-year-old Stakes—Brown Duchess, 1; Willow, 2; Caliban, 3.

South Western Stakes—Gallus, 1. Fifteen ran.

THE OPPOSITION TO THE REFORM BILL.

A vote of credit on the civil service estimates is to be moved this evening, and the "Times" reports that it is to be opposed with the view of preventing the House from proceeding with the Reform Bill, when it reassembles after the Whitsuntide recess. The vote is urgently required. The press of other business has prevented discussion of the estimates in detail, and the vote of credit is, it is said, to be resisted on the ground that it is essential before a grant for money, to examine each head of expenditure under each department.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, THURSDAY.—The Bank of England has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent.

THE RACE FOR THE DERBY.

Bentinck was the first to show prominently in the race, and he took clear lead, as the horses ascended the hill; following directly in his track were, Man at Arms, Nutbourne, Rising Sun, and Restes. In the extreme rear were Sutton, Largesse, and Loiterer. Bentinck increased this lead half a dozen lengths on going up the hill, but before reaching the mile he disappeared from the front, and Restes, who had been heading the ruck, took up the running, with Nutbourne, Horror, Rising Sun, Man at Arms, Buccanier, Brother to Rainbow, and Thormanby, The Wizard, Danger, and Umpire taking their places at the head of the ruck. On coming round Tottenham Corner the front lot were in close company, Nutbourne next the rails, having, perhaps, a slight head, with Restes, The Wizard, Umpire, Buccanier, Thormanby, Brother to Rainbow, and Horror well up in his stride. On crossing the road Nutbourne broke down and was pulled up, and soon after Restes was beaten. The Wizard then came to the front, and running in the middle of the course took a clear lead, followed by Thormanby, Danger, and Horror at the distance. Thormanby passed the Wizard without an effort, and Horror took third place half way up. From the moment that Thormanby's colours were seen in advance, however, the issue of the race was never in doubt. He ran home an easy winner by a length and a half, four lengths separated the second from the third, and two lengths the 4th. The running-up horses were Sir William, Umpire, Buccanier, Man-at-Arms, Cape Flyaway, and Restes, who passed the post nearly in the order named. Loiterer and Wallace were the last two. Thormanby was twice nearly knocked on his head, and Wallace had a narrow escape of falling the instant the flag was dropped. The defeat of Umpire was a great discouragement to the American party. Prior to the race, the owner of Nutbourne lodged an objection against Umpire, on the ground that the horse was not of the age described. Mr. Merry, it it said, wins, in bets alone, upwards of £70,000. Nett value of the stakes is £6,000. Nutbourne broke down when running very prominently.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The report of Mr. Ingham's committee on Greenwich Hospital has been issued. Great reforms are shown to be needed in this important national institution.

The reports received at Mark-lane, yesterday, state the weather continues most satisfactory for the growing crops throughout the United Kingdom.

The "Herald" gives a flat contradiction to the reported interview with Earl Derby, on Tuesday, after the division. His lordship went out of London at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and did not return until late in the evening.

It is reported that Dr. Wellersby, brother to Lord Cowley, has been offered the see of Carlisle.

The first leader in the "Times" is devoted to a criticism on the resolution of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce respecting Indian duties on imports.

Mr. F. H. Glover, for 20 years Librarian to the Queen, died yesterday.

The telegraph cable of 1,200 miles to be laid between Rangoon and Singapore is now being tested.

The "Daily News" says, the work in preparation for the allotment of the shares in the Thames and Mersey Insurance Company has proved so heavy, that although numerous clerks are incessantly engaged, the letters are not expected to be issued before the end of next week.

SHIPPING.

QUEENSTOWN.—Arrived—Helena, Trinidad. Sailed—Nirgo, Gloucester; Catherine, county Limerick; Annetta, Hamburg; A. C. Robins, Cardiff; John Bright, Liverpool; Eolus, Liverpool; Una, Londonderry.

BELFAST.—Arrived—Hay and Catherine, Bayonne.

BIRTHS.

Fisher—May 21, at Bagnalstown, the wife of Henry Fisher, Esq., of a daughter.

Harewood—On the 21st instant, at Harewood House, Hanover-square, the Countess of Harewood, of a daughter.

Jellett—At Upper Pembroke-street, the wife of H. P. Jellett, Esq., of a son.

Kirkpatrick—At Upper Pembroke-street, the wife of A. R. Kirkpatrick, of Donacomper, Celbridge, of a son.

Murray—On the 21st instant, at Wellington-road, the wife of Wm. G. Murray, Esq., of a daughter.

Stewart—May 19, at Ballygawley House, County Tyrone, Lady Stewart, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Fyler and Stevenson—On the 22nd instant, at the Old Church, Clifton, by the Rev. James Fyler, Rector of Siddington, Gloucestershire, John William Townsend Fyler, Captain H.M.'s 31st Regt., of Heffleton, Dorset, to Jane Louisa, youngest daughter of George Stevenson, Esq., late of the Grenadier Guards.

Hamilton and Gethin—May 22, in St. John's Church, Dublin, by the Rev. John Finlay, Frederick F. Hamilton, Esq., of [illegible], county Kildare, youngest son of the late Charles Hamilton, Esq., of Hamwood, county Meath, to Frances Catherine, only daughter of Richard Gethin, Esq., Earlsfield, county Sligo, late 13th Light Dragoons.

DEATHS.

Abbott—May 19, at Quatford Castle, Bridgenorth, the residence of her nephew, the Rev. Edward Griffith, Charlotte, relict of Christopher Abbott, Esq., and daughter of the late Colonel Rogers, Beamount, county Wexford.

Crawford—April 22, suddenly, at Bombay, Lieut.-Col. James H. G. Crawford, Bombay Engineers.

Harrison—May 23, at James'-street, Anna Mary, daughter of the late Rev. Lalor Harrison, Ex-Schol. T.C.D., and sister of Dr. Harrison, Dorset-street.

Martin—May 2, at Lisbon, Harriet Martin, wife of John Martin, M.D., and daughter of Emer and Mary Baynham, in the 76th year of her age.

Pennell—May 1, at Bombay, of cholera, Henry Lee, eldest son of Henry Boulton Pennell, Esq., of Dawlish, Devon, aged 26.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER-HEAD, DUBLIN, MAY 24.—ARRIVED—Stork, steamer, Whitehaven, goods; Mary, Wexford, malt; Taylor and Naylor, Wexford, malt; Sea Flower, Wexford, malt; Trafalgar, steamer, Liverpool, goods; Hibernia, steamer, Holyhead, goods; 10 colliers.

SAILED—Englishman, Villa Nova de Portimao; Hibernia, steamer, Holyhead, goods; Daniel O'Connell, Arklow, timber; Anne, Irvine, porter; Avran, Irvine, porter; Stork, steamer, Whitehaven, goods; Trafalgar, Liverpool, goods; Gloria, Liverpool, oats.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—MAY 25.
Morning Tide, 1-52. Evening Tide, 2-15.

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STAMPED.	£	s.	d.	UNSTAMPED.	£	s.	d.
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All other communications to be addressed
THE EDITOR.
Post Office Orders and Cheques to be made payable
ALBERT H. KNOX, 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN.

Printed and Published at the Office of THE IRISH TIMES, No. 4 LOWER ABBEY-STREET, Parish of St. Thomas and City of Dublin, for the Proprietor, LAWRENCE E. KNOX, Esq., by Robert Gray Souter—Friday, May 25, 1860.